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TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SPAIN.

How We Stand Towards This Fiery, Bombastic, and Impecunious Nation—The Secret History of Our Proffered Mediation Between the Spaniards and Cubans—Prim the Cause of the Trouble.

The N. Y. *Times'* Washington correspondent sent from the capital yesterday this despatch, which contains many developments relative to the difficulty between Spain and the United States:—

The latest despatches received from General Sickles announce the withdrawal of the offer of mediation between Spain and Cuba, made by the United States some two months ago. The negotiations being thus finally closed, the State Department has abandoned its attitude of reserve, and inquiry in the proper quarters has elicited the following facts in regard to the matter:—The offer of mediation was founded upon an unofficial intimation received at Washington from General Prim himself that such an offer would be acceptable to Spain. Mr. Paul Forbes, of New York, an old and intimate friend of the Count of Reus, was the medium through which the intimation was conveyed to General Grant. Mr. Forbes was furnished with the views of this Government, and returned to Madrid to arrange the details of the bases to be agreed upon between the two Governments. Soon after he sailed, General Sickles was appointed Minister, and furnished with full instructions. His first instructions comprehended a full statement of the impressions of the United States Government in regard to the war in Cuba, and the basis upon which the mediation of the United States was offered. These were, in brief,

1. The independence of Cuba.

2. An indemnity to be paid by the Cubans to the Spanish Government, secured by a lien upon their revenues—the United States to guarantee the payment of this sum in a fiduciary capacity.

3. An armistice pending the arrangement of these details.

These were embodied in a despatch which General S[illegible] to read to the Minister of State, and of [illegible] to give him a copy. Before he sailed, [illegible] received further instructions, authorizing him to confer with Mr. Forbes on arriving at Madrid, and informed by the situation at the time in regard to the manner in which he should present the views of the Government. [illegible] had been in Madrid a few days before [illegible]ved. He had seen and conversed with Prim, and found this distinguished soldier and statesman far less open and frank than formerly. In fact, Prim had probably come to the conclusion that the terms he had himself proposed were such as would not be acceptable to the jealous, ignorant, and utterly unreasonable public sentiment of Spain. The result has proved how correct was this surmise. He pronounced the bases proposed by Mr. Forbes, which were the same as those contained in Sickles' instructions, impossible to be accepted.

Sickles, informed of this state of things, used the discretion allowed to him, and did not immediately present the note of Secretary Fish, but offered the good offices of the United States to terminate the war, to check the effusion of blood, to give a more civilized aspect to the struggle, and urged upon the Spanish Government an immediate armistice to arrange terms of final settlement. He had long, cordial and frequent interviews with the Minister of State, Mr. Silvela, and with General Prim, President of the Council and Minister of War. These gentlemen, while accepting formally the good offices of the United States in a humanitarian point of view, were nevertheless unwilling to consent to an official diplomatic mediation of any foreign power in a matter purely domestic—as they called the Cuban question. The State Department of Madrid confined itself to this view of the case—but General Sickles continued his confidential negotiations with General Prim, who, in point of fact, was almost absolute in the Government, and at last succeeded in eliciting from him a statement of the bases on which the Cabinet of Madrid would accept the mediation of the United States. These bases were—

1. The insurgents, under the advice of the American Government, to lay down their arms.

2. An immediate general amnesty and disarmament of the volunteers.

3. Election of Deputies to the Spanish Cortes.

4. Plebiscitum by free suffrage on the question of independence.

5. If the Cubans desire independence, indemnity to be paid to Spain under guarantee of the United States.

These bases were telegraphed by General Sickles to the United States. Secretary Fish promptly replied, rejecting them as utterly impracticable, and directing General Sickles to insist upon the terms originally proposed by the United States. At the same time, about the 1st of September, as I am informed by members of the diplomatic body here, Mr. Fish sent for Mr. Roberts, the Spanish Envoy, and informed him that unless the propositions of the American Government were immediately accepted by Spain, that recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents would promptly follow.

This startling summons was at once transmitted to the Government at Madrid, and reached them about the time General Sickles presented his note This, I learn, was not the despatch of Mr. Fish, *ipsissimis verbis*, but contained not only that despatch but the additions and modifications of it which had been made by subsequent despatches.

The substance of these communications having transpired in Madrid, the free press of the country lashed itself into a white heat of fury over the occurrence. Don Quixote mounted his Rosinante again and challenged the world and all its windmills to do battle. The War Department bestirred itself to send "vast and overwhelming" reinforcements to Cuba, and some 3000 actually sailed, who will be greatly needed before long at home. The Government, which really wanted to get rid of Cuba, if possible, was struck with consternation by the popular clamor, and for a while joined with the current. Roberts was directed to make threatening demonstrations at Washington in case the Spanish gunboats at New York were not released—or in case the insurgents were recognized as belligerents.

While this tempest was blowing the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent for General Sickles, and informed him that the Government had no lot nor part in this clamor; that they desired the friendly offices of the United States in the termination of this Cuban question, but that in the present state of popular feeling in Spain, the bases proposed by the American Government could not be accepted by the Cortes or the people. They, therefore, begged that his note might be withdrawn.

General Sickles, while declining to withdraw his note, which contained the mature and conscientious view of the United States Government upon the war in Cuba, and was offered in a spirit of friendship to both Spain and Cuba, promised to inform his Government of the views of the Cabinet of Madrid.

Upon this the Secretary of State, on consultation with President Grant, directed General Sickles to withdraw the offer of meditation tendered by the United States; which it seems has been done; the United States not retiring any expression it has made of its views, either written or verbal, but simply withdrawing its tender of friendly offices, because they were not accepted on the bases required by the Government of Washington, and reserving for future eventualities its full liberty of action.

As to other rumors of European alliances with Spain in case of war, etc., the State Department is informed by General Sickles that these are utterly without foundation, and were probably invented in New York for gold speculation. If Spain wants to pick a quarrel with us she will do it alone, and no one knows this better than Spain.

COLONEL ADAMS.

A Summary of What He Says of the Great Northwest—His Four Years of Explorations.

Colonel Samuel Adams, who has spent the better part of the past four years in explorations up the Colorado river and through the wildest portions of the far Southwest, says the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, has just returned from another expedition, the most dangerous and difficult yet undertaken. He arrived here last night, and submitted an extended report of his discoveries to the Government. His party consisted of eleven men besides himself, and all the expenses of the expedition, including the cost of boats, conveyances, instruments, provisions, and other necessary articles of outfit, were borne by himself, and the undertaking was purely of a private character, without aid from the Government or from any State or association. The explorations were confined to the Upper Colorado, its tributaries, and the country adjacent, and embraced sections never before penetrated by modern explorers. The party started at the summit of the Rocky Mountains, near Breckinridge, Summit county, Colorado, where fifty-two hydraulic mines are in operation, and where much gold is taken out during six months of the year. Colonel Adams represents that he found localities equally rich in mines that can be worked during all the months of the year, and that in the northwestern and central portions of Arizona and New Mexico he found the richest country he had ever seen. He says he saw wild wheat, rye, oats, and barley, growing to the height of six feet, and that he also discovered ruins of cities built of stone, fortifications, canals, abandoned mines, several hundred years old, and he gives it as his belief that the cities, the ruins of which he described, were inhabited centuries before San Augustine, Florida, which is believed to have been the first settlement embraced in the territory of the United States. The party also discovered oil wells, tar wells and salt and coal in abundance. After starting, the explorers descended 5000 feet during the first hundred miles, following the river, and Colonel Adams states that the growth of timber, very limited at first, increased as they descended, and that an exhaustible supply was found, which would supply the whole southern country, in that region, where now the supply is brought from the country about Puget Sound, and reaches its destination only by being shipped along the coast in the Pacific waters up the Gulf of California, and thence up through the navigable waters of the Colorado. The report will be one of the most interesting ever made of explorations in the Far West, and will be submitted to Congress at its next session.

THE WEST.

Its Enormous Crops, Farm Products, and Wealth.

The Missouri *Democrat*, speaking of the great crops of 1869, declares that they are not unprecedented, and are likely to be surpassed in coming seasons. Yet the yield is very large. The wheat crop of 1869 is estimated at 271,000,000 bushels, the corn crop at 1,050,000,000 bushels, that of oats at 300,000,000 bushels, and that of potatoes at 175,000,000 bushels. To those must be added barley, the value of which for the year is estimated at $45,000,000; hay, of which we have seen no just estimate, and a crop of wool estimated at 177,000,000 pounds, besides fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese and animals. Of all these crops, the Northwest produces by far the largest share. Recent tables in the *Financial Chronicle* showed that while the grain product of Massachusetts is but two dollars and twenty-five cents *per capita*, and that of New York only fifteen dollars *per capita*, the product of Iowa is seventy-two dollars for every person of its population, and the average of the Northwest is over sixty dollars *per capita*. If, in addition, we count the products of the Southwest also, the cotton, rice, tobacco, and hemp, the *Democrat* thinks the Mississippi valley produces each year agricultural crops in value far greater than the whole national debt. These are only the agricultural products of a region rich beyond all estimate in other wealth. The products of the mines and of the forests will vastly increase the aggregate.

Enormous as is this estimate of production, the *Democrat* urges that the States of the Mississippi valley have only just begun to display their power. At an estimated addition of a million of industrious persons each year to the producing force, it predicts that the wheat crop will double itself within the next decade; that the corn crop, which has doubled itself in two years, will more than double again, and that the aggregate value of farm products of the Southwest in 1880 will be worth far more than two thousand millions.

The public policy is thus intimated beyond question. There must be more emigration. Let a national steamship line be established at once, running two vessels a week, capable of introducing a thousand emigrants every voyage; and let it be followed up by further enterprises of the same sort till Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Syria, and Egypt consign hither their excess of population. Then the Great West will become the granary of the world.

CONTEMPTIBLE.

A Pretended English Executor Fleeces a Legatee.

From the Troy Press, Monday.

A few days since a man giving his name as Partie appeared in this city, and sought out Richard Hammond, a laboring man, formerly in the employ of the Messrs. Starbuck, and informed him that a relative of his (Hammond's) had died in England a few months ago, without issue, and had left a will by which all his property, amounting to some £40,000, had been bequeathed to Hammond. The man Partie said that he had been named in the will as executor, had settled up the estate, and had brought the property, which consisted of silks, laces, and other valuables, to this country for Hammond. Hammond was a little shy at first, and gave the man a careful cross-examination relative to his cousin and his family, but found his answers correct in every particular. Partie said that he had left the goods at Hart's Corners, near New York; that the captain of the vessel on which he came over resided near that place, and had induced him to go up there with him, and that he had left the goods there while he came to seek Hammond. He said that he had paid some $800 in gold, duties, and that when Hammond disposed of the property he could pay him back that sum and a reasonable compensation for his services. Hammond, though very poor raised some money, and started with Partie for Hart's Corners. They left the Hudson River Railroad near New York, and crossed the river for the Corners. Partie then informed Hammond that he (Partie) would go to the Corners and have the goods sent over; that it would cost about $50 to bring them, which Hammond might pay him in advance. Hammond did so and Partie left. Hammond waited two days, but no Partie or goods appeared. He then went to Hart's Corners and found that the captain mentioned by Partie lived there, but was away from home, but he got no trace of the goods. He came back to this city and sought to get a lawyer to go with him to New York to examine the Custom House books, and if possible to unravel the affair, but was advised that he could do it as well alone and save the expense. So Hammond has gone to New York to "seek his fortune." It is almost past belief that a man would go to so much trouble for the paltry sum of fifty dollars.

VIRGINIA.

Its New Representatives in the United States Senate.

John F. Lewis and John W. Johnston were a few days since elected by the Legislature of Virginia as United States Senators from that State. A sketch of Senator Lewis' career we have already published. That of Senator Johnson we take from the Richmond *Examiner*:—

SENATOR JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

This gentleman is a resident of Abingdon, in Washington county, where he is well known as a lawyer of ability and high character. He has been elected for the short term of four years. He is a nephew of General Joseph E. Johnston, of the late Confederate army, and a brother-in-law of the late General John B. Floyd. In the division of parties before the war he was classed as a Democrat, though his record is anything else than that of a strict party man. He is about fifty years old, and a graduate of the University of South Carolina. His first appearance in public life was as a member of the Senate of Virginia in 1847-48, when he displayed his non-partisan proclivities by uniting with the Whigs in voting for United States Senators. During the war he held a position under the Confederate government, which kept him out of the army. He was a receiver of sequestrated property, or something of that sort, whose duties were merely nominal, we believe. Since the war he has not taken any active part in politics, though we understand he thinks the committee of nine "did a great deal of good." His "disabilities" were removed by act of Congress at a time when very few Virginians would consent to the humiliation of asking such a boon, and he, therefore, can "comply with the law" in regard to the oaths required of United States Senators. Personally, Mr. Johnston is very popular. His courteous manners and kindly disposition have made him one of the most popular men in all the Southwest, and we heard a delegate from that section say yesterday that he did not have a personal enemy in the world. His election will doubtless be well received by the people among whom he resides.

ELISE HOLT.

As a Billiardist, an Unsuccess.

We find the following in the San Francisco *Chronicle*:—

"A big feature' at the fair yesterday afternoon was a theatrical game of billiards between Miss Elise Holt and Harry Wall, of the Alhambra Theatre. That such an occurrence was on the tapis was mentioned in yesterday's *Chronicle*, so a large crowd assembled in Messrs. Strable & Hughes' laurel billiard palace to witness the contest. As a billiardistess, Miss Holt is not a successistess. She holds her cue like a broom handle, and makes a muscular demonstration which drives the balls off the table, to the detriment of the highly polished walls of the billiard room. She could not understand the anatomy of the American carom-table at all, and pouted disdainfully when she found it had no pockets. After amusing the spectators immensely, she got tired, remarking that if she were no better an actress than she was a billiard player she would 'sell out.'"

PERE HYACINTHE.

He is Denounced by Father Stonestreet.

The New York *World* this morning publishes the following special despatch:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Some little commotion has been created among the Catholics here over a statement that Father Stonestreet, of St. Aloysius Church, denounced Pere Hyacinthe in a sermon, last Sunday, as a crazy Frenchman, and also said that any decisions the Œcumenical Councils might make were matters of indifference to the Catholic Church. It seems that this is a misrepresentation. What Father Stonestreet did say is as follows:—He denounced Father Hyacinthe as a crazy Frenchman, whose utterance would have no weight in the Catholic world; and in regard to the Œcumenical Council, he said that the decrees of the Council were matters about which there would be no difference among Catholics, feeling sure, as they did, about its decisions, and knowing that the deliberations of the Council would be under guidance of the Holy Spirit of God. Hence, whatever decrees the Council should make would be acceptable to the Catholic world, relying on the Divine wisdom to guide the Church to the end, as it had already directed it for the past 1800 years.

Hyacinthe and the American Catholics.

The New York *Tablet* contains the following editorial remarks upon the "New Luther," and all other Catholic papers that we have seen adopt substantially the same tone:—

If he has come or shall come here expecting to find sympathy among Catholics with the views expressed in his letter to the General of his order, he is destined to a woful disappointment. Catholics in this country are, in general, believers in republican government, and ardent defenders of civil liberty and the freedom and independence of the Church; but they are equally stern defenders of the Divine authority of the Church to teach and govern all men and nations in all things pertaining to the spiritual duties, relations, and end of man. They are too well acquainted with Protestantism to have sympathy with any Protestant or anti-Catholic tendencies. The American Catholics who he may have regarded as working for the ends he proposed to himself, he will find to be behind none in their sincere and earnest censures of his spirit and conduct. The distinguished American Catholic on whom he may have counted, since he is held by Protestants to be a Liberal Catholic, assured us personally, nearly two years ago, that he feared for Pere Hyacinthe, whose views were very unsound, and who was evidently yielding to tendencies the nature of which he did not understand, and which, if not resisted in time, would lead him out of the Church.

A Poor Place for Shaky Catholics.

This is a poor country for shaky, especially renegade Catholics. If Pere Hyacinthe comes here expecting to induce any considerable number of Catholics, or even a single Catholic to accept him as a leader, or to follow him in his most intemperate and silly attacks on the authority of the Church, he will find that he has come on a fool's errand. If he comes as a Protestant seeking sympathy and glorification from the enemies of the Church, he will no doubt be welcomed, but not with much warmth or respect; for they see that he comes without following, and has only his bare self to offer them. They already see that by leaving the Church he has lost his power to serve them, and that they have no further use for him.

MASSACRES.

The Indians Thirsting for More Blood—The Latest Slaughter.

From the Omaha Republican, Oct. 15.

Nelson Buck, of Cass county, obtained a contract last spring, to survey a portion of the public lands in Western Nebraska, and employed a party of twelve men to assist him. He entered upon his labors in June, and was in correspondence with his friends up to the middle of July last, since which time neither Mr. Buck nor any member of his party has been heard from. Apprehensions for the safety of his party have been felt for some time past, but it was hoped by their friends, until within the past week, that nothing serious had happened to them. The following letter, written by Mr. W. E. Dougherty, who has charge of another surveying party (and who, it will be remembered, was attacked by the Indians a few weeks since, and barely escaped capture), leaves very little doubt that Mr. Buck and his entire party of twelve men have been captured and murdered by the Indians. The finding of a portion of their surveying instruments, and a part of the wagon which they took with them, coupled with the fact that nothing has been heard from them for three months, leaves scarcely the shadow of a doubt that they have been massacred. The following is Mr. Dougherty's letter to Mr. Livingston:—

"NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Oct. 11, 1869.—General R. R. Livingston, Surveyor-General—Dear Sir:—I received word yesterday that General Duncan had captured some stock from the Indians, and I went to Fort McPherson to-day, thinking that I might find my mules, but all I got was my tripod legs. While there Lieutenant Hays informed me that Lieutenant Haskins found, he supposed thirty miles from McPherson, southeast, or east by south, two tripods, a camp and camp equipage, and some canned fruits. This was eight days ago. The camp had the appearance of being deserted; and he also saw some parts of a wagon. I think it must have been Buck, and I also think, from his description of the country, and the time he was travelling from there to the Platte River, that the distance was nearer fifty miles than thirty, and that it was on the same creek that I saw where he had camped.

"I write this in haste to inform you of this, thinking that Buck's friends might want to look for him.

"W. E. DOUGHERTY."

How long will the Government pursue the policy of feeding these treacherous red devils, and talking peace, while they continue their murderous forays upon innocent white men and women? Surely we have had enough of this wicked folly to satisfy even New England that it is an arrant humbug.

LAID OUT.

Work for the Next Congress.

The Chicago *Tribune* makes up the following list of schemes in preparation for the coming session of Congress, looking to the obtaining of appropriations of aid or subsidy from the General Government:—

The Kanawha Canal and James River improvement	$75,000,000
Upper Mississippi	12,000,000
Levees of Mississippi	20,000,000
Ohio River	10,000,000
Louisville and Portland Canal	5,080,000
Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad	75,000,000
Four lines of ocean steamers	30,000,000
Southern Railroad bonds, guaranteed by the United States	50,000,000
New York and Erie Canal	12,000,000
Northern Pacific Railroad	60,000,000
	$349,000,800

Adds the Buffalo *Express*:—"We are willing to leave it to any impartial judge, if the most reasonable proposition of the whole lot—the one offering the largest results, and of most general value for the least expenditure—is not that relating to the Erie Canal."

How about the four lines of ocean steamers, if our staid city shall put in a claim for at least two of them?

PHILLIPS.

He Grumbles Again.

Wendell Phillips does not seem to think much of the recent radical victories in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In this week's *Anti-Slavery Standard* he says, very pointedly:—

Meanwhile the strength of the opposition vote shows that the administration has not *satisfied* the country. Its friends have rallied and secured another year of grace. The elections of 1870 will turn more directly on the issue whether the Republican party has fulfilled the national expectation. In our opinion, unless the administration flies a better record during the coming year than that of the past, there will be a very even struggle between it and its foe, perhaps an ignominious defeat. By small majorities, after almost incredible effort, we have just saved the two great States—Pennsylvania and Ohio; any slight untoward accident, even, would have lost them. *It is poor dependence for a great party.* We have drifted thus far on the strength of our soldier-President's reputation. He and his Cabinet must *earn* the future.

Phillips is a fanatic, but no fool; and what he says above has real point.—*N. Y. World.*

The French Clergy and the Pope.

It is said that the majority of the French bishops have agreed to explain to the Pope the difficulties caused by the too frequent interference of the Pontifical Court. Some of them point out that they are still exposed to the danger of seeing their acts and measures annulled by the Papal authority, called for by one of their parishioners. Thus, the bishops who would not tolerate the erection of churches by means of lotteries, as being contrary to religious propriety, have found themselves condemned in consequence of applications addressed to Rome. The whole influence of the bishops is thus compromised by the control of the Holy See, the administration becomes very difficult, and the death of the Bishop of Perigueux was partly caused by the affliction he felt at the opposition he met with from his Holiness.

PARAGUAY.

Progress of the War—Devotion of the Paraguayan Women—Lopez's Situation and the Prospects Ahead.

A correspondent writes to the following effect from Buenos Ayres, Sept. 11:—

It appears that after all Lopez has not fled to Bolivia, as was first reported, but has only retreated further into the fastnesses of the Sierra Aldama, where, surrounded by a devoted band of Paraguayans, he has taken up a new position, determined, it seems, to fight while he has a single cannon left and a soldier to serve it. His army is now reduced to about 2000 men, but these, it is said, are all tried warriors, being what is known as "the President's Life Guard." They have 15 field pieces, with a good supply of ammunition, but no more than six rounds each man of musketry cartridges. For a day or two after the last of the late decisive battles, the allies vigorously followed up the retreating Paraguayans, but the pursuit has ceased, owing to the swampy nature of the country through which the enemy passed, extensive bogs and morasses rendering it impossible for cavalry to operate. Meanwhile, the Provisional Government at Asuncion has issued a decree of outlawry against Lopez, and no effort will be spared to complete the conquest of the country, either by driving him from the soil of Paraguay, or capturing the Dictator; for as long as he remains where he is, although on the confines of the country, and powerless to turn back the tide of victory, peace cannot be regarded as assured. Asuncion is receiving back its long scattered population, most of the citizens returning to their homes in a state of the greatest destitution and wretchedness; but beyond the reorganizing of municipal affairs, the Provisional Government at that place is doing little or nothing for the country. The Special Commissioners of the Allied Powers are holding conferences and exchanging notes; but when and by what means a new government will be given to Paraguay, we are not yet informed.

The energy with which Lopez has conducted the war, and the enthusiastic devotion of the Paraguayan people to their chief, are receiving fresh illustrations from many facts which have come to light since his late defeat. Here are a few of them. It appears that during the last eight months Lopez cast more than sixty pieces of cannon, including some rifled guns, at his arsenal on the heights of Ascurra, which he evacuated on the 15th ult. When he left the place the garrison could not have numbered less than 15,000 men and boys, armed mostly with lances and old flint muskets. Beside these he had some battalions of women, and all marched with him into the interior, taking the guns and war material with them. His remaining forces in his present position were for some time badly off for provisions, but the latest telegrams mention his having received a supply of three thousand oxen from a place called Ayos, which were driven across the country by women on foot. Indeed, one of the most striking features of this war is the self-sacrificing ardor with which the Paraguayan women have espoused the national cause, not only undertaking all the work of the field in order that the men might be at liberty to fight for their country, but actually entering the ranks and fighting with the greatest bravery. An Englishman, just come down here from Paraguay, where he has lived for some time, speaks in the highest terms of the kindness shown to himself and his wife, as well as to all the English in the employment of Lopez, by Madame Lynch, denouncing in indignant terms, as calumnies and slanders, the statements which have from time to time appeared in the newspapers relative to the alleged cruelty of Lopez to foreigners. He speaks of Madame Lynch as a perfect heroine. The new census of the city will probably reckon 200,000 inhabitants. A project for colonizing the Chaco with 20,000 families of agriculturists in the course of eight years, is now under consideration.

GENERALITIES.

Murder in Texas.

While Rev. M. Ferry, a local Methodist preacher, was addressing a congregation at Columbia, Brazono county, Texas, on the evening of the 8th inst., six armed desperadoes entered the church and fired on and killed him instantly. Rev. Mr. Hardwell, the minister in charge, who was sitting in the pulpit, was knocked down by one of the ruffians, but as he is a very powerful man, he rallied and took the weapon away from his assailant. The assassins then ran out of the house. Seventy freedmen armed themselves and mounted in hot pursuit, with instructions from the United States Marshal to bring the ruffians back dead or alive. A terrible state of affairs is said to exist in that section of the country.

Lee's College.

General Lee has not begun yet to teach the young men of the South how to make newspapers; but we hope he will lose no time. An Alabama paper says of the Tuscaloosa University, to which it is proposed to invite General Hardee as President:—

"If we had to make a choice now between the University at Tuscaloosa and the Penitentiary at Wetumpka, we would, so far as reputation is concerned, as soon be a convict in the latter as a 'professor' in the former."

The Waynesboro *Sentinel* uses the following language towards one of its contemporaries:—

"Was there ever such impudence as that of the low-born, lop-eared Mudsc whelp, calling this establishment of ideas that spring from the child of bastardy on one side, and a penitentiary on the other, *The Georgia Republican?* The puppy has asked us to exchange with him."

General Lee's professorship must of course include the study of decency.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

One of the Silly Women.

It is hinted by the New York papers that a recent very stylish wedding there of a person claiming the title of lord has made a dupe of the rich and beautiful young lady to whom he was united. Concurrent events almost proved this consequence. But nothing serves to teach caution. Not long ago a beautiful girl, the daughter of a rich banker in London, England, saw from the grating of the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons a pensive Mahommedan. His rich dress proclaimed him a noble. His melancholy eyes showed that he had been deprived of his kingdom. Pity moved the heart of the young lady—the pair met, loved, and were married. The nobleman took his wife to Calcutta, where she was much amazed to find herself driven to a wretched dwelling, in which three other wives of her husband were already installed. Being a woman of some firmness and courage, she returned to England by the ship which had brought her to India. Her husband turned out to be a "Moonshee"—a teacher of languages—earning sixty rupees (about $30 gold) a month. One young woman at least has got over all silly notions about the "romance of the East" for the rest of her life.

Another Financial Irregularity.

The Nashua *Telegraph* says that the town of Amherst, N. H., has been in a state of great excitement over the misconduct of one Fletcher, esteemed a model young man, who has been making too free with his employer's money. Mr. H. E. Woodbury has been doing an excellent business for two years past in Amherst, but found that he could make no money. He became alarmed and consulted his friends on the subject. Finally, the report says, "it was determined to watch young Fletcher, who was a very pious member of the Congregational Church. Some bills in the money drawer were marked, and parties who were sent to borrow money of Fletcher a short time after, were lent these identical bills. When charged with his crimes he stoutly denied ever taking a cent, but was obliged to confess when shown the marked bills. He said he was unable to estimate the amount stolen, but was willing to restore $2500. Being allowed three days to raise the money, at the end of that time he brought forward the whole amount in cash, of which $1100 was in five dollar bills. No action has been commenced against the criminal, who has to some extent the sympathy of the community, both on account of his previous good character and the respectability of his parents."

Washburne Wants More Money.

Minister Washburne has applied for more money. He cannot keep up the French Mission on the salary allowed by Congress. Therefore he must have $15,000 gold for "contingent expenses." It would be interesting to have heard the opinions of Representative Washburne on that proposition. When in Congress he had an exceedingly keen scent for appeals of this kind. He used to call them "jobs," and demand the resignation or removal of the caitiff presuming to come forward with them. But now Mr. Washburne has found out for himself where the shoe pinches. The Minister at Paris is certainly not well paid. He gets $17,500 a year—and there are Americans who expect him to entertain them out of that sum. England pays its Minister to France $50,000 a year, gold (£10,000), and the Government also provides a residence rent free. It allows the Secretary of the Legation £1000 a year and £200 for house rent. We do not say that this is an example to be followed, but perhaps the disproportion between the pay of Lord Lyons and Mr. Washburne may have made an impression on the mind of the latter functionary. It would require all the personal influence of the whilom "Father of the House" to carry through his present application.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Secretary Boutwell has taken no action yet upon the resignation of Assistant Secretary Richardson, who desires to retire from the office as soon as possible. Mr. Boutwell is, however, very anxious that Judge Richardson shall remain until the 1st of January, and it is said that the Judge will do so in deference to the wishes of the Secretary.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Disaster on the Pacific Coast—The Great Boston Nose-Pulling Case—Our Commerce with Japan—Movements of United Steamers—Suicide of a Filibuster—City Hall Troubles in Baltimore.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco Judicial Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The vote cast in the judicial election is light, and the returns from the interior so far are favorable to the Democrats.

Marine Disaster.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, hence September 16 for San Luis, went ashore on the 17th inst., during a heavy fog, near Piedras Blancas, a few miles south of Monterre. The passengers were saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

New Ferries.

The Western Pacific Railroad Company have assumed the control of the Oakland and Alameda ferries.

A New Grief.

Rain has been falling all day, causing a great loss of grain exposed on the line of the railroad and the banks of the rivers awaiting transportation.

U. S. Steamers in Japanese Waters.

The flagship Delaware, with the Monocacy and Ashuelot, were at Yokohama, and the Idaho and Oneida were *en route* for San Francisco. The Unadilla and Maumee were on the southern stations. The Aroostook had been sold at Yokohama, and the Ashuelot and Monocacy were expected to find purchasers in China.

The ship Falcon had been wrecked near New Chang, and is a total loss.

Murdered.

The Rev. J. Williamson, late of the London Missionary Society, was murdered August 26, by Chinese robbers, near Tirentsin, while proceeding up the Grand Canal. Several outrages on foreigners are reported.

Commercial and Financial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The steamer America brings the following commercial advices:—

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 29.—Silks—Stock in port 20,000 bales, and the arrivals are free. Mainto, best, $800; medium, $750; inferior, $670; Oshier, extra, $850; best, $870; Kashier, medium, $630. Silkworm eggs—settlements, 550,000 cords.

Tea—A large business doing in the American market, principally of medium fine grades; good common is quoted at $24; medium, $27; good medium, $31; fine, $35; best quality, $39. The ships Mary Lee, with 466,733 pounds; and Georgia Baker, with 984,223 pounds, sailed from New York. The ship Cedric is full and the Photon engaged. The ships Herbert, Graham, Janet Ferguson, and Carabal are berthed for New York.

The import market was favorable. Yarns were active and firm. Shirtings unchanged. Fancy goods and woollens were neglected.

Exchange on London, 4s. 6d. Freights to New York, 40s.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat, $1·50. Legal-tenders unchanged.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18.—In black teas there have been large settlements, and the advices are favorable. The report of a large available reserve is confirmed. Exports to date, 40,500,000 pounds.

In Green Teas the settlements are 462,000 packages principally for the American market. The stock on hand is 50,000 packages. Good to fine Mayune and Tienckai, 39½@45 taels; good to fine Foochow, 37@41 taels; common to medium, 31½@36 tels.

Silk is quiet and firm; settlements 4500 bales, stock, 7000 bales. Best No. 3, Tsatlee, taels 555; No. 1, Mahieng, taels 480; No. 2, Hyng, taels 480. Exchange on London, 6s.; on Paris, 150 francs. Freights to New York, £2.

Ship News.

Sailed since August 30—Ship Larry Eldie, for Boston, with 363,000 lbs. black tea; ship Insulare, for New York, with 404,000 lbs. black tea; ship Stanly Castle, for New York, with 655,500 lbs. green tea; ship Argonaut, for New York, with 634,100 lbs. green tea.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Tennessee Senatorship—The Fight Over It—The Third Day's Balloting—Johnson's Chances Clouded.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 21.—No matter who may be the successful aspirant for Senatorial honors, it was pretty generally conceded last night that Johnson's chances have gone glimmering.

It is not likely that the result of to-day's balloting will differ very materially from that of yesterday, although Johnson may get a few more votes. It is freely asserted that he can poll six more votes than he did yesterday, but nobody can figure out the thirteen necessary to his election. In view of the fact that Etheridge can hardly secure enough votes to beat Johnson, the opposition are puzzled on whom to concentrate. Judge Henry Cooper is most talked of to-night. He is comparatively young and fresh to public life. If it were not that ex-Governor Neil S. Brown labors under Congressional disabilities, he would probably be elected. He is mild and conciliatory, and not inclined to extremes in any direction.

The Baltimore New City Hall Job.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The old Building Committee of the new City Hall refuse to resign and deliver up the books and papers, office, etc., to the new committee, on the ground of the new ordinance being illegal because not passed over the Mayor's veto by a constitutional three-fourths' majority of the whole branch. In the meantime, work on the hall stops to await the legal contest.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Anniversary of a Great Riot.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—To-day is the thirty-fourth anniversary of the great riot in which William Lloyd Garrison was seized and a rope put around his neck by a mob for the utterance of abolition sentiments.

Low Prices.

The Brighton and Cambridge yards are crowded to excess with cattle, hogs, and sheep, and prices are as low as they were before the flood.

That Nose-Puller.

Curtis, a director of one of our insurance companies, was released from jail this morning, having served two months' sentence for pulling the nose of Churchill, a lawyer.

The Congressional Committee on Commerce.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Oct. 21.—The special Congressional committee on American commerce arrived here last night and commenced a session at the Custom House this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suicide of a Seaman of the Cuba.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Information has been received from Wilmington, N. C., that on Tuesday night one of the seamen of the steamer Cuba sprang from the fourth-story window of the Seamen's Home, where the crew of that vessel were stopping, and after lingering two hours died, his skull having been fractured by the fall. Around his deathbed stood many of his comrades, including Captain Higgins.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Oct. 21, 1869.

Money is in fair supply on the street, but it is scarce enough at the banks, where circumspection seems to be the rule of action. An impression is abroad that a grain panic is imminent in Chicago, and a heavy fall in prices, which is probable, may force holders to realize on their hoards to save themselves from ruinous losses. If this should occur, it will create a heavy demand upon our banks for money to forward shipments; and for this movement the banks appear to be fortifying themselves, by limiting their operations to call loans, and thus keeping their means well in hand for all emergencies.

Call loans continue at 6 per cent. on Governments, and at 8@9 per cent. on mixed securities. Discounts are heavy, and rates rule irregular, though first-class mercantile bills are in good demand on the street at 8@10 per cent. discount.

Gold is a little more active than usual, and the market is firmer. Sales opened at 130⅛ and advanced to 130⅜ before noon, an advance of ⅛ since the close yesterday.

Government bonds are dull and heavy. Whelen Bros. quote 1881s at 119¾; 62s at 120; 65s at 119¾, and 10-40s at 108.

The Stock market to-day was less active than yesterday, but there is an improvement in prices. Sales of State sixes, first series, were effected at 104, and of City sixes, new, at 100⅝. 97 was bid for the old certificates.

In Railroad shares there was a less active movement, but yesterday's quotations were well sustained. Reading Railroad opened at 48⅝6, and closed at 48⅝4@48½; Pennsylvania Railroad was without improvement, selling at 56⅛@56¼, no change; Lehigh Valley R. R. sold to a limited extent at 52¾; and Catawissa Railroad at 14½ for common stock. 70 was offered for Norristown; for Minehill, 52½; and for Philadelphia and Erie, 28½.

Miscellaneous shares were exceedingly quiet. There were no sales and very few bids. 34½ was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 1 se..1s.	104	55 sh Leh Val R...1s.	56½
$1900 City 6s, N...1s.	100⅜	31 do.allot.1s	52⅝
$1000 do.	100⅜	9 do.	52⅝
$3000 Alle Co 5s...	76½	32 sh Penna R.	56⅛
$1000 Leh V R n bs. reg. 95		100 do.	56½
$3000 N Jer Exemp.	103	100 sh Read R...2d.	48⅝
$2000 War & Frank 2d mt bs.	10. 80	100 do....b5&1.	48⅝
$1000 Pa R 2m 6s...	94	100 do .....s60.	48⅛
$1000 Le gold 1....2d.	98⅛	100 do.....c.	48⅝
100 sh Cata RR....	14⅜	200 sh N Y & Mid..	4¼
		25 sh 2d & 3d St...	42

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S 6s of 1881, 119⅛@120; do. 1862, 120@120¼; do. 1864,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FATHER HYACINTHE IN AMERICA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The moment the Pereire touched her wharf on Monday, Father Hyacinthe began to taste the bitterness of popularity. Until far into the night reporters for the newspapers dogged his footsteps, tried to talk with him in a tongue he could not understand, took inventories of his luggage, smelt of his dinner, and clamored at his chamber door. Nothing saved him from the persecution of a mob of interviewers but his sturdy refusal to admit them. Even when lovely woman bore the note-book and the pencil, she was turned away with polite messages of regret. A gentleman representing the *Tribune* was cordially received, and enjoyed a full hour's conversation with the distinguished ecclesiastic at the hotel; two reporters for other papers were allowed an interview of one or two minutes only; the others were not admitted. Baffled Bohemians lounged all night in the lobbies, stealing surreptitious peeps at the key-hole. They waylaid the waiters. They lurked in the shadow of the pillars, and pounced from dark passages upon the chambermaid. They got from the servants what descriptions they could of the reverend gentleman's looks, garb, and appetite. It is said that the reporter of the *World* even bribed a waiter to change clothes with him, and so got access to the room under the flimsy pretext of a pitcher of ice-water; but as he did not understand French, the result of his experiment was not commensurate with its boldness. All these expedients of the great mob of the excluded must have filled the reverend father with terror and amazement. Great, too, must have been his astonishment the next morning, at the extraordinary circumstance of a correspondent of the *World* professing to write at sea on the Pereire, and quoting, misprints and all, the *Tribune's* translation of the Carmelite General's letter, published only the day before. Terrible must have been his perplexity to find that, though he had spoken with only two members of the press besides the representative of the *Tribune*, eight or nine papers had full and particular accounts of special interviews, all different and contradictory.

Hunted and tortured in this awful manner, Father Hyacinthe, while he may be charitable enough to remember that his pursuers (if we may slightly vary the words of a distinguished novelist) "though exasperating to the feelings are actuated by professional dictates," will need all his resolution and all his patience to maintain the reserve that befits his present situation. If he aspires to be the leader of a great liberal party within the Catholic Church, he will needlessly compromise himself and obstruct his course by premature eloquence in the lecture-room or the newspapers. If he prefers to attach himself to some Protestant denomination, his case will not be such a singular ona that the general public will make him more than a nine-days' wonder. It is precisely because he does not reject the Catholic faith while he denounces Catholic practices that his career awakens such deep and respectful interest. Let us try not to spoil his work, whatever that work may be, by an insane haste to make him speak before he is ready. If we do, we shall find that our incipient reformer is changed into a mere tempestuous polemic. He is not the first foreign ecclesiastic who has sought refuge in America from possible persecution and annoyance. Achilli and Gavazzi, and a score of others have preached to passionate audiences hatred of the Man of Sin, and gratitude that Providence has preserved them from the thraldom of the Scarlet Woman. Whatever benefit may have resulted from the eloquence of these ardent converts, the excitement of their coming has generally awakened more or less bad temper and violence. But the arrival of the new reformer is not in the whirlwind or the storm. Men are not quite certain that this is a reformer. The voice which has been lifted up in the church of Notre Dame against the sins of modern Christianity, the selfishness of the churches, and the "abortive sanctity" of the cloister, has been heard from one end of Europe to the other, and its echoes have resounded across the Atlantic; yet we hardly know what manner of voice it is, whether it is the voice of the apostle of a new faith, or merely the cry of a suffering priest, to be hushed as so many cries have been before, when the heart that uttered them knew not fully its own wants, and at last sought refuge in the negation of all faith like Lamennais, or found comfort in submission like Lacordaire. We know not whether to hail Father Hyacinthe as a good son of the ancient faith, or a second Luther, who is to lead another great rebellion. He professes to be still a firm believer in the Roman Catholic creed; yet the Roman Catholic Church has cast him out, and it is not easy to understand how, upon the principles of that creed, he can question the infallibility of a general council and yet avow himself a Catholic, or how he can stay in the Church if the Church will not keep him. But men are not always logical in religious any more than in other matters, and the Protestant clergymen who have hastened to take the unfrocked Carmelite by the hand may perhaps regret their rashness if it prove that he is very far from making common cause with them.

The true explanation of this uncertainty we believe to be that Father Hyacinthe has no distinct purpose for the future, and does not himself know exactly how he stands. In America he doubtless trusted that he could await further developments of the Roman policy, and deliberate upon his course with less embarrassment than in France, and here perhaps, if we only let him alone, he may find the rest which his native land denies him. Yet he is a man of more than common strength of intellect and fixity of purpose if our countrymen, in their wild pursuit of celebrities, do not drive him into some uncomfortable theological corner, from which it will be harder to get out than to walk away from the Carmelite convent in Paris.

FISH AND SEWARD.

From the N. Y. World.

"After the election of General Grant to the Presidency, there were not a few friends of Mr. Seward who indulged the hope that his services would be retained under the new administration, and that the momentous international questions which had arisen during his direction of affairs would continue to have the benefit of his masterly mind and great experience. But General Grant allowed the Secretary to retire from the State Department.

"Whether with a view of leading Mr. Seward back into the Cabinet, or from a chivalric feeling towards a rival candidate for the White House, it is certain that the volume containing the speeches which Mr. Seward has recently delivered in Sitka and in the Pacific States has just been distributed among a number of distinguished personages in Washington, under the auspices of General Grant himself.

"Secretary Fish is too high-toned and well-balanced a gentleman to take umbrage at a proceeding which does not necessarily imply a want of confidence in his statesmanship.

"That Mr. Seward, if he had continued to be at the head of the Cabinet, would have saved the foreign relations of the Government from the chaos into which they have been plunged by the present advisers of General Grant, few students of the late premier's Mexican and European policy will be inclined to doubt. Nor can it be questioned that from the beginning of the Cuban war of independence he would have upheld before Spain, and her European allies, the principle of American supremacy in the American hemisphere, in such unmistakable terms as to crush out the more or less tacit coalition against the extension of free institutions in the Antilles, which has exerted such a baleful and intimidating influence upon Mr. Fish's timorous though well-meaning tactics. Under all the aspects of the case General Grant's overture to Mr. Seward may be regarded as a bright spot in that total eclipse of genius which has characterized the foreign policy of the administration."—*N. Y. Sun.*

The friends of Mr. Seward have been, since his departure from Auburn on his present travels, diligent in the prediction that he would return home the most popular man in the nation. They have flattered themselves that absence, accompanied by speeches from the departed and judicious announcement by telegraph of his movements, would, by a kind of reflex action, awaken the people to meditation upon his virtues, bring about his acts while in the Department of State, and a general revision of the judgment, respecting him and his career, already pronounced. We had supposed that all this coming change of opinion in respect to Mr. Seward was anticipated by his admirers with joy, growing solely out of foresight of what a pleasure would thereby be given to the years of retirement of the late Secretary of State; but we evidently saw through a glass darkly, for it now appears that he is a candidate for office, and that President Grant is playing around the edges of the Seward plot by patronizing the distribution of speeches of the latter among "distinguished personages in Washington."

There are circumstances in the case of the *Sun* which make that journal an organ of Mr. Seward, his friends, and the aspirations of both. Of course, before Seward can be got *in* the State Department, Secretary Fish must be got *out*. Hence the assaults upon the administration of the latter, which have been open in the *Sun*, and in the *Times* (another Seward organ) a realization of the tactics sketched by Pope in the well-worn lines:—

"Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And, without sneering, teach the rest to sneer.
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike."

Of course, this is a Republican family quarrel in which Democrats take no part. If Republicans in this State see fit to calumniate Mr. Fish in the interest of Mr. Seward, it is their own affair. And so it is if President Grant makes himself busy in distributing Seward's speeches with intent to show his preference as between two public men of New York. The friends of Mr. Fish and those of Mr. Seward in this city will, of course, respectively have their own appreciation of the affair. In like manner, the assertion of Seward's friends, that the foreign relations of this Government have been plunged into "chaos" since he left the Department of State, must by Democrats be looked upon as a matter they are not called upon to investigate in order to decide, if there really be a "chaos" there, whence it came. As to Seward's upholding "the principle" of American supremacy on this hemisphere in relation to the Cuban revolt, if he were Secretary of State, so as to crush the "tacit coalitions against the extension of free institutions in the Antilles," which have "exerted such a baleful and intimidating influence" upon Mr. Fish—that is rubbish. The only conspicuous *fact* about the conduct of the members of the administration in Cuban matters is that Grant has been most of the time under the influence of Cuban refugees, who, with no thought for the duty and material interests of the United States, have impelled him to talk and advise in the interest of the insurrection, just as Corbin talked and advised in the interest of the gold ring under the guise of seeking the best interest of the Treasury. Mr. Fish, on the other hand, seems to have considered that his first duty was not to Cubans, but to the interests of the people of the United States, and that all such matters as Cuban belligerence and the like were things of private concern as between the citizens of this country and its Government, about which there was no need of the advice or menace of interloping foreigners without courage to take personal part in winning independence on the field of battle. If the solicitude of Grant for Cubans and Fish for Americans be evidence of "chaos," then it exists; but how would Seward's presence dispel it unless he fell into the policy of the President?

As to Mr. Seward, his constant, persistent, shameless violation of the rights of individual liberty, in the persons of Northern men, while he was Secretary of State; his indecently hasty striking of our colors and surrendering to the insolent seven-day demand of England in the Trent affair; his utter abandonment of our real rights and grievance in the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, after having for two years absurdly vexed and teased Earl Russell nearly to death about the asserted offense to us of recognizing the rebels as belligerents; and the general perception of the country that the successful conduct of our affairs with France and England during the critical period of the Rebellion was mainly due to the conspicuous good sense of Messrs. Dayton and Adams, and not to the verbose and elementary despatches from the State Department, will effectually prevent him from accomplishing a reversal of the existing popular judgment.

If, however, President Grant has determined to differ with Mr. Fish as to the true policy of the country in respect to certain foreign questions, or, for any other reason, to get rid of the latter to make room for Mr. Seward, it is some consolation to reflect that he is braiding a rope wherewithal his own neck would in due time be stretched.

MR. SEWARD IN MEXICO.

From the N. Y. Herald.

No other foreigner has ever received from the Mexican Government such an ovation as that with which Mr. Seward, our venerable ex-Secretary of State, is welcomed to the halls of the Montezumas. President Juarez, in whose name he was formally welcomed when he landed on the 7th instant at Manzanilla, amidst roaring salutes from the forts, is manifestly not ungrateful. It was the policy of Secretary Seward which inspired the instructions forwarded in October, 1866, by General Sheridan to General Sedgwick, and which determined the destiny of Juarez as well as that of Emperor Maximilian and other competitors for power in Mexico—instructions which, said General Sheridan, "will be enforced against the adherents of the imperial buccaneers representing the so-called imperial Government of Mexico, and also against Ortega, Santa Anna, and other factions. President Juarez is the acknowledged head of the liberal government in Mexico." This amounted to a virtual recognition of the position which Juarez still maintains.

Mr. Seward will doubtless have accorded to him all possible facilities for studying the present political, religious, social, and material condition of Mexico, and for discovering its future prospects. If he had not already exhausted all the resources of rhetoric in his voluminous eulogistic descriptions of the glories of Alaska, with its miraculous climate, its vast supplies of furs and seal skins, and its spontaneous growth of ice creams, sherbets, Roman punches, and other similar "vegetables," Mr. Seward might be expected to favor the world with equally voluminous and eulogistic descriptions of Mexico. In this case, at least, he would not be compelled to draw on his imagination for his facts, and General Thomas could not contradict any statement, however apparently extravagant, which he might make. Mexico is one of the finest and richest countries on which the sun ever shone. Mr. Seward might endlessly prolong the report which he could give even if he were to restrict himself to the porphyritic mountains which wall in the plain of Tenochtitlan, whereon stands the capital of Mexico. It would be pleasant to learn from him the remote connections between this volcanic circle formed by Popocatepet, Iztaccihuatl, Toluca, and their uniting chain of smaller volcanoes, and the other volcanic wonders in the East Indies and elsewhere in which he has taken a special interest. Nor could he be suspected of being indifferent to the progress of the various railways which are yet to replace some of the good old roads laid out in various directions by the most distinguished of the Mexican viceroys, the Count de Rivella-Gigedo. Railway enterprises, emigration schemes, and many other Mexican jobs would offer a more practical interest than the study of Mexican picture writing, or of Mexican history from the times of the Toltecs and their successors, the Chichimecs, the Aztecs, the Tezcucans, the Tepanecs, and the Aztecs under the Montezumas, to the days of Spanish viceroys, and the revolutionary priests Hidalgo and Morelos, and the native Mexican Emperor Itubide, and the often broken succession of republican Presidents, and the Franco-Austrian Emperor Maximilian and President Juarez. The mineral wealth of Mexico and the fauna and flora of the three regions into which the country is naturally divided—*tierras calientes*, *tierras templadas*, and *tierras frias*—would supply abundant topics for a book on Mexico, should Mr. Seward be tempted to write one. Perhaps he had better reserve Alaska as a subject for a descriptive poem until he can disprove the testimony of General Thomas that there is more poetry than truth in the imaginative ex-Secretary's speeches on that theme. If his prophecies had not sometimes turned out to be by no means infallible, we should like to have him predict how soon Mexico will probably become one of the United States of America.

HOW THE MONEY GOES IN CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Times.

A well-known contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* calls attention to the waste of public money which goes on in and around Congress. He condemns the pictures under the dome and elsewhere, in common with most other critics who have any cultivated taste to boast of. He is severe in his remarks upon the young lady who managed to cajole Congressmen into awarding her a large sum of money, in advance, for executing a "statue" of President Lincoln. Mr. Parton does not give us his impressions of the clay model prepared by the young lady in question. Perhaps he did not see it. Those who did will sincerely hope that it will be some time before the statue itself is finished.

What puzzles our contemporary most is the charge made for carrying on the daily work of Congress. A session costs the country $1,000,000—a good round sum, considering the little we get for it. Each day entails upon us an expense of $33,000. But there is something more than this to wonder at if we look into the details. The Fortieth Congress used up nearly eleven hundred penknives, costing about three dollars each, and, of course, the members did not pay for them. The country is so rich, and has so few taxes to pay, that prodigality in Congress is a venial fault. Besides penknives, such necessary articles as snuff, tobacco, pocket scissors, hair-brushes, and "extra morocco desks," have been furnished by a grateful nation to its representatives. Among the items is this very startling one:—"12 cotton stay-laces, $6." Can such things be? We presume the stay-laces were not dear at that price, but is there no dark mystery concealed under the supply of them? Does some intelligent patriot keep his family in such articles at the cost of his country? Or does Congress give stay-laces to "sculptresses," as well as money for European tours? Or is there a Congressman somewhere in the background who is proud of his figure, and has revived the old custom of wearing stays to keep it in shape? Let us have a committee on the subject. The "revelations" would be a change on the usual style of such reports.

It costs $2144·65 to transport the body of a defunct Congressman to his home, and that when the distance is only short. The people may well hope that their representatives will manage to survive their term of office. They ought to be examined by a medical man before being put on the nomination ticket. Sometimes there is a "call of the House," and absent members have to be hunted up from all parts. The Sergeant-at-Arms is allowed to charge $5·20 for every truant whom he thus captures. How his heart must rejoice when a prolonged "filibustering" movement is going on, and the majority of members go home to bed! He may bring up a hundred in one day, and thus bag $520 as his perquisites. Stationery is an article which most members of Congress use by the cartload. Has Mr. Parton ever made a tour of the rooms of our legislators during the session? If so, he ought not to be so much at a loss, as he says he is, to account for the enormous quantity consumed. There are many ways of getting rid of good writing paper.

Our contemporary advises the abolition of all the allowances now given to members of Congress, and the substitution of one fixed sum as salary instead. The "franking privilege" is the first abuse that ought to be put an end to. Now a Congressman may send almost anything under his frank, from a stay-lace to a pair of top-boots. It amounts to nothing more nor less than a wholesale robbery of the nation—somebody must pay everything that a Congressman uses, and of course the poor taxpayer is the victim. The *Atlantic* say that other nations are no better off than we—but two blacks don't make a white. Will Congress reform itself, or wait until an indignant people takes it in hand?

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CLARETS—Promis Aina & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
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Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

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THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were
$762,177·43.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,738,960 gold, or about $2,324,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS,

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.
THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.
Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.
We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.
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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26 tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lecturer, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for: Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 26

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 230 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the National Camp Committee was held yesterday, to select the place in which to hold the annual camp meeting next year for the promotion of Christian holiness. So many applications were received for the holding of the meeting in various sections of the country, that finally it was determined that three meetings should be held—the first in the vicinity of Boston, on June 4; the second at Oakington, Md., on July 12; and the third near Chicago, on August 9—each meeting to continue ten days. In the evening a public meeting for religious exercises was held in the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Green street, above Tenth, when addresses were delivered by Rev. J. S. Inskip, of Baltimore, President of the committee; Rev. William McDonald, of Boston; Rev. William Gray, of Philadelphia, and others.

—A. M. Stephenson had his left hand crushed yesterday between two cars at Murphy & Allison's car shop, West Philadelphia. James Merner, 21 years old, residing on Market street, above Fifteenth, had several of his toes cut off yesterday, at the Industrial Works. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—A horse attached to a wagon took fright yesterday afternoon at Frankford road and Richmond street, and the driver, Henry Kidder, was thrown out, seriously injuring him. He was carried to his residence, No. 622 York avenue.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130⅝.

—The National Capital Convention is in session at St. Louis.

—On Tuesday a heavy snow storm passed over Omaha and Denver.

—A valuable horse died yesterday in Washington from hydrophobia.

—Senators Cattell and Stockton, of New Jersey, were in Washington yesterday.

—The steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at New York yesterday.

—Military matters are still active in Canada, in consequence of the late Fenian scare.

—Secretary Boutwell has inaugurated certain economical reforms in the New York Custom House.

—Nathaniel Skinner was fatally injured by a New Haven train passing up Fourth avenue, New York, yesterday.

—The corner-stone of the Church of the Ascension, at Troy, N. Y. (Protestant Episcopalian), was laid yesterday.

—Nelson Buck and his surveying party, twelve men in all, were undoubtedly killed by the Indians on the Republican river.

—The Virginia Legislature adjourned yesterday, to meet on the second Tuesday after Congress shall have admitted the State into the Union.

—Two runaway slaves from Cardenas were found on a brig just arrived at Portland. They had been stayed away in the hold. They now enjoy freedom.

—General Sherman says it would take two hundred days to get a bill through Congress authorizing the removal of the Capital to the Mississippi Valley.

—Mr. G. D. Morris, of the firm of Morris & Kershaw, of Milwaukee, fell down stairs in his house at that city yesterday, and broke his neck, death ensuing instantaneously.

—Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, and ten other Roman Catholic prelates, sailed from Baltimore yesterday on the Baltimore, of the Bremen line. They go to Rome to attend the Œcumenical Council.

—A party of mountaineers, exploring Southwestern Colorado, found the skeletons of six men and forty-six horses. They are supposed to be the remains of a lost party of the Fremont expedition of twenty years ago.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Lyons bookbinders are on a strike.

—The republican leader Salvochea was killed yesterday, at Madrid.

—Lord Derby, yesterday, was unconscious for a long time, and sinking fast.

—The steamship Ohio, yesterday, arrived at Southampton, from Baltimore.

—On Tuesday, the Empress Eugenie sailed from Constantinople for Alexandria.

—Three thousand more Spanish troops have been ordered to sail at once for Cuba.

—Martial law has been declared in Dalmatia, on account of the insurrection there.

—Two international committees will shortly meet at Cairo, to arrange the terms of the navigation of the Suez Canal.

—Four Spaniards have been executed at Seville, for the murder of a number of soldiers by throwing a train containing troops off the track.

—Radical voters are about to demand the resignation of the Paris Deputies of the Corps Legislatif, on the ground that they have not fulfilled their duties.

—Prim compliments the officers and men of the Spanish army for their suppression of the insurrection, which it seems is, after all, in full strength.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Morton's Ejector Condenser—The Secretary's Report.

A stated meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening, which was of very great interest. Mr. James Napier, from Glasgow, described Morton's ejector condenser for steam engines, as follows:—This new condenser was invented by Mr. Alexander Morton, of Glasgow It is similar in principle and construction to the Giffard injector, now commonly used for feeding boilers. The inventor, while experimenting on one of the injectors, discovered that the steam in an engine lifter forcing its piston to the end of the cylinder had sufficient energy left to take itself and any air with which it might be combined out of the cylinder without the aid of a pump, and produce a vacuum equal to that by the best air pump and condenser of the ordinary construction.

Several of them, we understand, are working satisfactorily in the neighborhood of Glasgow, Manchester, and elsewhere, and Messrs. Dennistown & Co., of New York, who have the disposal of the American patents, have, with the consent of the proprietors, authorized the erection of one at the Quintard Iron Works, New York, where it may be expected to be shortly at work.

The resident secretary, Professor Morton, then read his report, in which mention was made of various interesting mechanical and engineering works, including the pneumatic piers of the Omaha Bridge by Mr. Henry Cartwright, at the Boomer Bridge Works, Chicago, and the blowthrough condensers of Mr. Barclay.

Professor Morton also read extracts from letters received from Mr. Lashier, the Abbe Moigno, and the Astronomer Royal, speaking in high terms of the eclipse pictures of the Philadelphia party.

Mr. Marcy's improved magic lantern was exhibited with admirable effect, and Professor R. E. Rogers described the production of ice by the Carre apparatus, now being carried on at the works of I. P. Morris & Co.

DISASTER.

Conflagration and Loss of Life in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Captain Matt. Schwab, of the Phœnix Hook and Ladder Company, was taken out of the wreck of the College Building dead at 9 o'clock this evening. He, with others, stood at the head of the stairs in the building fighting the fire until the ceiling fell in, enveloping all in smoke and fire. The others escaped. He was missed, but on a search was thought to have escaped and gone home.

It being ascertained that he had not, search was made and his body found, with the head and breast badly burned. The college building is a wreck. The rooms above, the Mercantile Library, and Chamber of Commerce were burnt out entirely. The whole roof and floor above the Chamber of Commerce fell in, taking the floor of the latter to the cellar. That above the Mercantile Library did not.

A portion of the floor over the reading-room was cut by the firemen to let the water through. The damage to the building will amount to $20,000, and is insured by the Cincinnati College for $25,000 in home companies. The Mercantile Library lost the most in three rooms in the third story, in records and valuable English books.

The McArthur Library was all removed in safety, but there was much damage to the other books on the shelves by water. In the main room the total loss in books is $10,000. The insurances on all the above losses are in home companies, except the Phœnix, of Hartford, $5000; Security and Manhattan, of New York, each $5000; Cleveland, of Cleveland, $5000; and Sun, of Cleveland, $2000.

In the fourth story was a small book-bindery, five dwelling rooms, Appleton's picture framing room, Fleetwood's lithographing room, and two of three rooms used for storing goods and furniture. Appleton's and Fleetwood's losses are $10,000. The loss of the other parties is $5000, and is mostly insured in Cincinnati companies. On the third floor, besides three library rooms, there was a law school room and Wrinkler's book-bindery. Loss, $5000; insurance not ascertained.

The stores occupying the first floor were damaged but slightly, and that by water, except the portion occupied by J. N. Harris, manufacturer of patent medicines, directly beneath the Chamber of Commerce room, into which the roof and all the floors above fell.

Mr. Harris loses $5000, and is fully insured in the Franklin of Cincinnati. The total loss is nearly $73,000. The valuable statuary in the Mercantile Library room was all saved. The Chamber of Commerce and Mercantile Library occupied all the second floor.

WAS GOETHE A THIEF?

We find in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a synopsis of a curious article recently published by the well-known *litterateur*, Hermann Grimm, in the *Preussische Jahrbucher*. It is entitled "Goethe and Suleika," and charges that several of the pieces which the great poet published as his own in his "Westostlichen Divan," were really the production of Marrianne von Willemer, with whose name the readers of Goethe's life are tolerably familiar. When Grimm made her acquaintance not many years ago, she was a garrulous old lady, whose chief occupation was recalling the golden past when she had been pretty and Goethe had been her friend and correspondent. Herr Grimm writes:—

I remember distinctly one evening when we had been walking together in the flower garden talking of Goethe: the clouds were gathering in the west, foretelling bad weather, and a sighing wind was passing over the fields. I know not how it was that Goethe's words from the "Westostlichen Divan," "Ach, um deine leuchten Schwingen, West, wie sehr ich dich beneide," came into my mind, and as we walked along I repeated them half to myself. Marianne stood still, looked at me for a while with her bright and moving grey-blue eyes, and said, "Stop; what makes you repeat that poem?" "Oh, it just came to me so vividly," I answered; "it is one of Goethe's most beautiful ones." Marianne still continued to look at me, as if she wanted to say something, but could not make up her mind to do so. "I will tell you something," I called out suddenly, without knowing how I came to do it:—"This poem is *yours—you* made it!" This supposition was, after all, not so very much out of the way. That part of the "Divan" is almost entirely kept up like a duet, and I knew besides what a large share Marianne had had, *generally speaking*, in the production of these poems. (Is not this delicious?) "You must not tell it to anybody," she began again after a time, holding out her hand to me. "Yes, I did make those verses." And yet it was a *surprise* to (!) me. She then ended the conversation, and the next morning was the day of her departure. She was expected at Neuburg, near Heidelberg. From that place I had a letter, in which, for the first time, she expressed herself more openly upon her relations with Goethe. "Frau von Stein," she wrote, "I never knew; I was never in Weimar, and saw Goethe first in Frankfort in the year '14. During a visit he paid us in the country, from the 12th of August till the 6th of October, 1815, I got to know him, and to love him, and till four weeks before his death I was in constant correspondence with him. But his letters were quite different to those he wrote to Frau von Stein, and it seems to me a fatal piece of indiscretion that they should have been printed. About six or eight weeks before Goethe's death he sent me a neatly tied-up packet, and wrote to me at the same time most affectionately, saying that he sent me herewith my letters, and begged me to keep the packet unopened until the uncertain hour which, alas! must but too soon strike. In the very hour that I was told of his death I broke the seal, and found at once some lines in his own handwriting. They are in the new edition, and I wish to impose upon you the task of finding them." There was no difficulty about this. The poem is to be found among the posthumous ones (vii., 219):—"Vor die Augen meiner Lieben," etc., Weimar, March 3, 1831.

In another letter she returned again to the subject of our conversation in the garden. "In the 'Divan' (she writes April 5, 1856) you must not sift anything; I have nothing on my conscience but the 'Ost und Westwinde,' 'Hochbeglueckt in deiner Liebe,' and 'Sag du hast wohl viel gedichtet.' But much of it I have inspired, suggested, and experienced. I think I promised you the original of the 'Westwind;' it differs very little from the printed version, but still significantly. May this leaf be a leaf of Spring to you, and greet you stormily, for such a storm blows here as we have not had for long."

On the 21st of January, 1857, she writes still more to the point:—

"I send you with this letter the lines that you asked for; after all, there is only one which G. altered, and I really do not know why, for I think my own are really more beautiful; and so as not to disappoint your expectations too greatly, I also send you a few small bits which then formed the greatest charm of our correspondence, in which the *secret* could not but be an essential ingredient. Those which I have marked out are from the 'Divan' of Hafis. * * * * * * Now, when you read in the 'Divan' the beautiful poem 'Geheimschrift,' 'Lasst euch, o Diplomaten,' it will no longer be a 'secret writing' to you, and I again have told you something more about the happiest time of my life. But why I should do so just this evening, when I have already been struggling for an hour with a bad pen and worse ink, is just because ——, etc. This has excited me so much that I resolved to write to you at once, and send you this inclosure, which I looked for a few days ago. I am possessed with the feeling that I shall soon be no longer able to write to you, so I want to make up for lost time, and begin by sending you this sheet. Keep true to me, *and be discreet*, and remember the little grandmother. M. W."

Inclosed in this letter was a small sheet, on one side of which was written:—"Ostwind, Wiederschn d. 6. October 15." "Was bedeutet die Bewegung?" etc., the poem to be found in the original edition of the "Westostlichen Divan," p. 161. Goethe has *changed* the fourth stanza, making it more passionate (did it never strike Herr Grimm that the process might have been reversed, and that Frau von Willemer made it into Goethe-and-water in her copy), and not to its advantage either, to my thinking?

On the other side of the leaf stood the other poem, "Ach um deine feuchten Schwingen," etc., but in this Goethe has *altered* very little. "Hochbegluckt in deiner Leibe," which Marianne further confessed to, stands at page 125 in the "Divan," under the title of "Suleika;" and "Sag du hast wohl viel gedichtet," at page 132, under the same title.

As she says that she has inspired much besides (which she may have forgotten) we may *surely attribute to her* some others of the poems bearing the title of "Suleika." For instance, "Als ich auf dem Euphrat schiffte," where the last stanza was *no doubt* originally something different:—

Also traumt'ich, Morgenrothe
Blitzt ins Auge durch den Baum
Sag Poete, sage Goethe,
Was bedeutet dieser Traum?

Simrock first drew attention to the necessary alteration here of Hatem into Goethe, which seems quite as natural as in the poem "Hatem," page 149:—

Du beschamst wie Morgenrothe
Jener Gipfel ernste Wand,
Und noch ehmal fublet Goethe
Fruhlingshauch and Sommerbrand.

The poem "Geheimschrift" follows at page 173. And immediately afterwards, as an answer to the "Abglanz," page 175, the poem entitled "Suleika," page 177, "Wie mit innigstem Behagen," etc. At the same time, Marianne says nothing of it. It almost seems to me as if with a certain prudence she wished not to betray the full extent of her share in the "Divan." In time, however, her letters will bring this to light. It is also clear that her memory occasionally failed her. We must not forget that Marianne was over seventy when she made these communications to me.

PETRIFIED.

The Stone Giant Found in Central New York.

Writes a gentleman from Lafayette, Onondaga county, New York, on Monday afternoon:—

This forenoon I visited a farm near Cardiff to obtain from personal inspection all that would be of any use to you relating to the petrified giant which has been discovered there. The fossil was found about three feet below the surface, while digging for a well. The soil is a sort of oluish clay, mixed with quicksand and black loam, and contains about the body specimens of organic remains.

This giant lies in a very easy and natural position, horizontal, partly on the right side, with the right hand placed on the bowels, the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards falling off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, is in a complete state, and entire. The petrified substance seems to be silicate of lime, the crystals being beautifully arranged. The dimensions that I took are:—crown of head to hollow of foot, 10 feet 2½ inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 1 foot 9 inches; length of nose, 6 inches; width of nostrils, 3½ inches; width of mouth, 4 inches; point to point of shoulder, 3 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 3 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 9½ inches; diameter of thigh, 1 foot; length of foot, 1 foot 4½ inches; width of palm, 7 inches; diameter of wrist, 5 inches. It has been visited to-day by hundreds from the surrounding country and examined by physicians, and they assert positively that it must have been once a living giant. The veins, eyeballs, muscle, tendons of the heel, and cords of the neck are all very fully exhibited. Many theories are advanced as to where he lived and how he came there. The organic remains in the soil defeat the idea of his antediluvian origin, unless at some more recent period the accumulation of ages were washed away and replaced by more modern deposits. There is a large creek but a few rods from it and but a very little lower, the land being low and wet around it. Mr. Newell proposes now to allow it to rest as found until examined by scientific men. It certainly is one of the connecting links between the past and present races, and of great value.

The Giant Pronounced a Statue.

From the Syracuse Standard, Oct. 18.

Though the figure has all the appearance of stone, nevertheless the outer surface shaves off with a knife without materially dulling the blade. This was tried, but, of course, was not allowed to proceed to disfigure Mr. Giant. A scale that fell from the bottom of one of the feet looks much like gold quartz, but still is softish and crumbles readily, with a sort of soft sandstone result. It rests on half sand, half clay bottom, the earth above being, as we have already said, of a lighter character. During the afternoon of Saturday Dr. J. F. Boynton, a geologist of Syracuse, visited his giantship. The doctor made a most thorough examination of the discovery, digging under it in order to examine its back, and, after mature deliberation pronounced it to be a statue of a Caucasian. The features are finely cut, and are in perfect harmony. The stone is the gypsum of Onondaga county. It is the doctor's opinion that the statue was carved by the Jesuits or the early inhabitants of the country, and was placed in the slough in which it was found for the purpose of concealing it. Dr. Boynton now has the wonder in charge. The work of getting it out and conveying it to Syracuse will be commenced forthwith, and it is to be kept as the property of the city of Syracuse and county of Onondaga.

GENERALITIES.

An Urgent Plea.

In the Circuit Court at Des Moines, Iowa, the other day, a tall, lank specimen of the pioneer class arose to his tallest altitude, and addressed the Court as follows:—"If the court please, I have a few cases of not much importance, which demand my attention, and as I am engaged in the honorable occupation of cutting cord-wood at a distance from the city, I would request the court to suggest a time when I may expect the causes of my clients to be brought up for trial." The court recognized the urgency of the situation, and fixed a time, and the enterprising attorney departed for the woods.

Beecher a Blacksmith.

From his Speech at the Plymouth Bethel Meeting, Sunday Evening, Oct. 17.

I never saw anybody do anything that I did not watch them, and see how they did it, for there is no telling but that some time I might have to do it myself. I was going across a prairie once; my horse began to limp.

Luckily I came across a blacksmith's shop, but the smith was not home. I asked the woman of the house if she would allow me to start a fire, and make the shoe. She said I might if I knew how; so I started a fire, and heated the shoe red hot, and turned it to fit my horse's foot, and pared the hoof, and turned the points of the nails out cunningly, as I had seen the blacksmith do, so that in driving into the hoof they should not go into the quick, and shod the horse.

At the next place I came to I went straight to a smith, and told him to put the shoe on properly. He looked at the horse's foot, and paid me the greatest compliment I ever received in my life. He told me if I put on that shoe I had better follow blacksmithing all my life. Now, I never should have known how to do this if I had not looked on and seen others do it.

A Curious Scene.

There was a curious scene in an Iowa court on the sentence of John McNally to imprisonment for life for murder. The county paper says:—"McNally foamed with rage, shook his manacles at the Judge, and, as the Sheriff and bailiffs removed him, wildly repeated several times this prophecy:—'Sir, before this Court adjourns the Almighty God will appear before you in person, and rebuke you for this sentence.' Taken back to the Sheriff's office, he fell on his knees and prayed for an hour with almost superhuman unction, fiercely thwacking his breast as he implored 'Holy Jasus and St. Patrick to send George Cook's spirit to release him.' Said George Cook is a defunct lawyer of eminence, with whom the 'spirits' acquainted McNally, and he had unbounded confidence in this divine counsel—knew he would fall through with his earthly attorneys, but George Cook, Esq., deceased, was going to shake him out of the legal limbo. Sweat poured off him in streams as he prayed."

That Rogue "Reddy."

That honest and industrious artisan, "Reddy the Blacksmith," yesterday appeared for the second time at the Central Police Office, demanding that his picture be withdrawn from the Rogues' Gallery, where it was placed after his late return from California. On the former occasion he preferred his request to Inspector Dilks, but not meeting with an affirmative response, declared that he could and would enforce its removal by "injunction." He has not yet, however, had recourse to any coercive measures of the law, and yesterday had an interview with Superintendent Kennedy. That official listened quietly to his request, and then referred him to Captain Kelso, of the detectives, for the reason, said the Superintendent, "that I never have anything to say to men of your class." The baffled blacksmith departed with his relish, without announcing what will be his next move to quash the obnoxious picture. He declared, however, on his first visit, that he has quit drinking and gambling, and that as he is now entirely "on the square," it is an outrage to have his portrait prominent among the counterfeit presentments of a lot of thieves.—*N. Y. Times of yesterday.*

The Uses of the Tricycle.

An enterprising individual at Berlin has substituted the following plan to the authorities:—He proposes to board over all the gutters on each side of the streets, and this roadway, three or four feet wide, is to be the future velocipede high-road of the city. A thousand tricycles are to be placed on it, each with a practised driver dressed in a neat uniform, who will undertake to conduct one person with letters, parcels, etc., along this road. As velocipedes desirous always drive straight, room to turn is not required, and when the road is free it will serve as a footpath. A small charge for passengers, parcels, etc., will, it is estimated, give a fair return for the cost of construction. He argues that, besides the general convenience of his plan, it will be a great advantage to Berlin to bridge over the gutters, as they are at present very unsightly, and are liable to be frozen over in winter. Moreover, the establishment of footpaths will facilitate the better regulation of the street traffic, and effect a great saving in the expense now incurred by cleaning the streets. The tricycles are to have a little canopy in winter, an umbrella being a sufficient protection in summer. The projector calculates that a speed may be obtained equal to that of an ordinary carriage at least, and guarantees all possible convenience and safety in the transit.

Relations of France and Russia.

According to the *Liberte*, General Fleury is intrusted with a special mission as French Ambassador to St. Petersburg—that of making sure of the Czar's dispositions towards France in case of war breaking out in Europe, so that Russia may either become her ally or remain neuter. In the first event the French fleet would act with the Russian in the Baltic, and, in the second, France and Austria might do as they chose, without fearing any intrusion of the Czar in the matter. The *on dit* which M. de Girardin's paper gives out as coming from St. Cloud simply means that the French Cabinet wishes to isolate Prussia before exacting from King William the strict observance of the Treaty of Prague. The decree appointing General Fleury would then mean peace, if Prussia is afraid to stand alone against all—war, if King William and his Minister do not give satisfaction to France and Austria, by acting in accordance with the treaty, the breach of which is the cause of the uneasiness felt in Europe for the last three years. I believe that the explanation offered by the *Liberte* is rather far fetched in itself; but there is doubtless some truth at the bottom of it. General Fleury would certainly act a very useful part in case of difficulty.

Causes of Pendleton's Defeat.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig.

Pendleton defeated! So the telegraph says. Not more than we expected, and just what we predicted. It is hard to "kick against the pricks," and worse to oppose the torrent of extremists in Ohio. Confessedly one of the marked men of this age, a ripe scholar, a brilliant intellect, an orator of the finest grade, and a chaste and pure-minded man, he now lives only as the mutilated monument of his own downfall, politically. He carried too big a load for one man. He fought gallantly, it is true, but his enemy was too strong for him. He sailed, unfortunately, as we think, under the colors of repudiation; that is to say, this was understood to be his position. We have no recollection of his ever having taken decided ground touching this matter, but his silence and his views with regard to interest on bonds, all seemed to indicate that such was his position. It injured him, and threw a cloud over his prospects; indeed, defeated him, no doubt. Whatever may be the verdict of the nation concerning repudiation, certainly this is not the time to press this question, and, in the present state of the public mind, there is no man living who can be successful for office in its advocacy. It is a serious matter to even think of destroying the nation's credit at one fell swoop, especially when all hands are struggling in a sea of national evils such as now environ us. Mr. Pendleton, whether or not he was really the advocate of this bold movement, nevertheless bore the taint—the suspicion of his position was fastened upon him, and it stuck to him to the last.

Catching Cobras by the Tail.

We find the following story in an Indian paper:—"A cobra, six feet in length, was found among some boxes in a gentleman's house. A boy employed in the place climbed the boxes, and attempted to catch the cobra with his hands, but before he could get a good hold it turned and bit him near the wrist, and coiled itself round his hand. The boy came down with the snake, and proceeded straight to the dispensary, but after having gone some distance he dropped senseless, and the snake was then killed. The boy expired in a few minutes. It was remarked for some time that he had been in the habit of hunting after snakes, and was peculiarly successful in killing a great many, by simply laying hold of them by the tail and whirling them round."

—A New Bedford woman drew the dead body of her infant in its little carriage to an undertaker, the other day, to have it measured for a coffin.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6'18	MOON RISES	6 19
SUN SETS	5'12	HIGH WATER	2 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL,
H. U. BUTCHER,
S. E. STOKES,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Busby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Oct. 5
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 7
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 8
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Oct. 9
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Oct. 9
Cella	London	New York	Oct. 9
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Oct. 12
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Oct. 12
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Oct. 21
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 23
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 23
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 21
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 21
Eagle	New York	Havana, via Nas	Oct. 22
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 22
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 28
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 28
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Imperador, Heard, Fernambuco, A. F. Damon.
Schr Glengary, Yates, Charleston, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Narragansett, Edgar, Lynn, do.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, David Cooper.
Schr George and Mary, Lord, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, 5 days from New Orleans via Havana, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—From New Orleans—Mr. H. Hurdy. From Havana—E. W. Woodbury, Capt. Aguila, J. B. Rabel. Encountered very heavy head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 22 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, 7 days from Charleston, with phosphate to J. R.

Schr Farmers' Friend, Hearn, 4 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Thomas Harris, Williams, 5 days from Christiana, Md., with oak lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Ann Bambo, Price, 6 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Jas. Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with corn to Collins & Co.

Schr Kansas, Eskridge, 3 days from Seaford, Del., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 21.—Three boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.
Emma and Annie, with flint, for Trenton.
William Edward, with pig iron to Jas. Rowland & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 20,—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 20.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Dreadnaught; Young James; National; and C. H. Gage, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 20.—There is no shipping in the harbor. Weather fair. Wind NW. Thermometer, 48.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Progress, Simons, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 9th inst.

Barque Julie Michels, Dade, hence, at Gibraltar 2d inst.

Barque Rosino Bruno, Paturzo, hence, at New York 19th inst., to load for Venice.

Barque Amanda Elizabeth, of and from Hamburg for Philadelphia (as reported), was spoken 4th inst. lat. 47 45 N., long. 7 02 W.

Brigs J. W. Drisko and Marshall Dutch were below Boston 19th inst.

Brig Mary E. Hinds, Hinds, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 18th inst.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Pritchard, arrived at Bangor 19th inst.

Schrs Adelaide, Endicott, from Pawtucket; A. Thomas, Taylor, from Providence; and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from do., all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 16th instant.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, James, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 19th inst.

Schrs B. L. Slaght, Willetts, and O. P. Binns, Higby, hence, at Richmond 19th inst.

Schrs Niagara, Townsend; J. S. Hewett, Corson; W. G. Audenried, Bartlett; and E. & L. Marts, Marts, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Schrs A. Glover; Restless; V. Sharp, Sharp; Boston, Nickerson, for Boston; Minnesota, for Wickford; and J. M. Freeman, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 19th inst.

Schrs O. Corbin Carroll, hence for Boston, and P. Boice, Adams, hence for Providence, at New York 17th inst.

Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, hence, at Providence 17th instant.

Schr J. S. Weldin, while leaving Providence, on Monday, for Philadelphia, accidentally run into the steamer City of Newport, lying at her wharf, carrying away part of her hurricane deck and open railing about the saloon. The schooner lost bobstays and fore flying jib.

MISCELLANY.

Mr. Wm. Samuel, mate of the brig Doctor (Jones, late master), at Milford Haven from Philadelphia, which was dismasted 17th ult., as before reported, states:—The master was drowned in the cabin, the vessel being shipped a sea which broke in the skylight, washed three men overboard, and hove her on her beam ends, and that he (the mate) was the only one of the watch on deck at the time that was saved. Succeeded in cutting away the masts, when the vessel righted. Rigged a jury foretopmast with a spare spar, and in a few days afterwards got another spar from a Prussian vessel for a mainmast. Set the old spare canvas, and kept her on her course for Plymouth. Spoke the steamship Lafayette, Rousseau, from Havre, bound west. Was boarded by a boat from her, and kindly supplied with provisions.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Nun and Can Buoys in Boston Harbor, outside of Governor's Island, will not be removed the coming winter, as has heretofore been done. The other Nun and Can Buoys in Boston Harbor, Vineyard Sound, and Buzzard's Bay, will be taken up as usual, and Spar Buoys of corresponding numbers and colors substituted for them.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street. Preparation for business or college. 10 9 1m*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 1035 CHESNUT Street. 10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stath 2m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA. PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class. Apply to 10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A First-class Primary Department. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 16tf

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM, NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET. OPEN THIS DAY. 10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2'50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices. 40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1'50 per yard; reduced from $2. 16 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4'50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value. Also, a full stock of all kinds of RIBBONS, SILKS, HATS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC. ETC., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WEYL & ROSENHEIM, 10 18 1m NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be directed to have constructed such inlets to the sewers as may be located by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and pay the cost thereof, not exceeding six thousand dollars, out of Item 8 (repairs to culverts and inlets) of the appropriation made to the Department of Highways for the year 1869. LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. Attest—ROBERT BETHELL, Assistant Clerk of Select Council. WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council. Approved this sixteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869). DANIEL M. FOX, 10 21 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4165, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4958, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
1271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE, 9 9 th3t* No. 218 WALNUT Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET, (Two doors below Chesnut street), ESTABLISHED 1862. The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE. AND RO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1869.

RITNER'S ADMINISTRATION—THE BUCKSHOT WAR.

Ex-Governor Ritner was the last of the trio who, a generation ago, were the leading actors in Pennsylvania State politics. His opponent in the exciting Gubernatorial campaign of 1838, ex-Governor David R. Porter, died on the 6th of August, 1867. Thaddeus Stevens, after gaining in the national councils an influence as commanding as that which he had previously exercised within the boundaries of the Commonwealth, died in 1868. And Ritner, although born before either Porter or Stevens, for a brief period survived them both. The era with which he was actively identified has now passed into history, and its exciting events can be as dispassionately discussed as the policy of colonial governors whose very names are forgotten. It marked an important transition period, pregnant with striking changes in the whole political system of the State. Ritner was the first man to break up a long succession of Democratic Governors. The principles and leaders of that party had gained an ascendancy which made opposition on issues legitimately connected with national politics perfectly hopeless, and the anti-Masonic excitement furnished the first effective agency for disintegrating its compact lines. In those days the German element was proportionably much more powerful than at the present time, and one of the most important qualifications of an aspirant for State honors was a knowledge of the German language and personal popularity in German districts. Ritner's birth and associations having given him this endowment, the acquaintances and position he had acquired during an unusually long service as a member of the Legislature made him the most available nominee that could be found for the new party, and by dint of repeated effort he at last reached the goal of his ambition through the aid of the Democratic divisions. Elected as an anti-Mason, it was incumbent upon him or his followers to attempt to enforce the principles of that party. Stevens undertook this difficult task only to be baffled by the sturdy and dignified resistance of the leading members of the Masonic Order; and after this failure, anti-Masonry ceased to be an aggressive and growing power, although its principles had still many enthusiastic followers. The Governorship in those days was endowed with vast patronage, the appointing power extending to nearly all local offices; and it was during Ritner's term that the new Constitution, which made most of these positions elective, was framed and adopted. When he entered the office he was armed with patronage analogous to that wielded by the President of the United States, while his successor enjoyed much more restricted powers. The movement which resulted in this change, and the popular ratification of it, were due in a large degree to the disgust of the Democracy with their dissensions, which had been originally fomented by the quarrels of their rival office-hunters, and to the desire to enlarge the sphere of the direct action of the people; but it is doubtful whether the new Constitution would have been ratified at that time if there had not been added to these motives the indignation of Democratic spoil-hunters at the appointment of their political enemies to lucrative county offices all over the State, and in Democratic as well as anti-Masonic districts. Before 1838 the laws regulating elections were very imperfect; a wide door was opened for fraud, and the intense excitement attending gubernatorial contests produced by the concentration of patronage was intensified by the prevalence of the practice of betting on the result to an extent which has never since been approached in this Commonwealth. These evils were reformed immediately after the close of Ritner's term, by the stringent election law of 1839, which corrected many of the abuses that had for years been gradually gaining increased proportions.

In the memorable contest of 1838 the deepest passions of the Commonwealth were therefore aroused by a series of issues of momentous importance. The Democracy, defeated in 1835 by their dissensions, were intensely anxious to regain their wonted ascendancy. The Masons were eager to avenge what they deemed unjust oppression. Reformers desired to secure a fair test for the untried features of the new Constitution, and to purify the elections. Questions connected with the management of the public works, the free school system, and the United States Bank, added intense excitement to the conflict; and as the rival candidates for Governor had been subjected to scurrilous and vituperative personal attacks of every description, no element was wanting to awaken a universal and absorbing interest in the result of the conflict. After the election many charges and counter charges of fraud were made. Both sides claimed a triumph, and, notwithstanding the apparent majority for Porter, it was alleged by one of Ritner's leading partisans that he would treat the election as if he had not been defeated. Under these circumstances the final result depended upon the official count of the returns, and this was surrounded with doubt by the contesting claims of rival candidates for the Legislature from Philadelphia. By the admission of the Democratic applicants that party would gain control of the House, and by their rejection the anti-Masons would retain legislative power. Feeling ran so high that for a time two organizations were kept up, each claiming to be legal. In the midst of these difficulties the Philadelphia Democracy sent to Harrisburg large delegations of its fighting men of that day, and Ritner, alleging that they sought to overawe the Legislature by force, appealed, but in vain, to the National Government for troops to aid in suppressing this outbreak, and also called out the militia to aid in the maintenance of order. As there was an apparent dead-lock in the governmental machinery, great interest in the contest was manifested throughout the Union, and Lewis Cass, who was at that time Minister to France, records a conversation with Louis Philippe in which that monarch, mindful of similar complications in Paris, expressed the belief that Pennsylvania would become the scene of a protracted and bloody partisan or revolutionary conflict. It is difficult even at this day to predict the result, if a few of the Whigs and anti-Masons in the House had not changed front, and, by uniting with the Democrats, secured a Democratic organization of the Legislature, which was followed by a count of the gubernatorial vote entirely satisfactory to the Democracy, and a peaceful abnegation of power by the anti-Masonic administration.

WASHBURNE'S "CONTINGENT EXPENSES."

Alas! and alack! and how are the mighty fallen! The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, holds the position of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the United States to the Court of Napoleon III, with a salary of $17,500 in gold. Since Minister Washburne has been residing abroad, he has crept into the newspapers of his own country but twice. The first appearance was during the summer, when we were called upon to note his arrival at a notorious German resort, where, in company with Ministers Curtin, Jay, Jones, and other American diplomats, he was invited to dinner by a prominent banker from Frankfort-on-the Main. Minister Washburne, it now appears, has torn himself away from the attractions of Hombourg, and settled down, at last, in Paris. But no sooner has he done so than he makes the disheartening discovery that it is quite impossible for him to support the dignity of his official position on the paltry sum of $17,500 in gold per annum. He therefore makes an appeal for $15,000 in gold for "contingent expenses," and we suppose that his appeal will receive the attention of Congress, even if it does not move the hearts of that body to acquiescence.

Minister Washburne's immediate predecessors in the French mission, General John A. Dix and Hon. John Bigelow, found it possible to live and thrive in Paris on $17,500 in gold per annum; but then what are Dix and Bigelow by the side of Washburne? Dix and Bigelow understood the language and were familiar with the customs of the people to whom they were accredited, while Washburne is, or a few months ago was, blissfully ignorant of both their language and their customs, as well as utterly without experience in the diplomatic sphere. If any argument in favor of increasing his allowance could be brought forward, this argument certainly can. The dullest sort of a Congressional intellect will not fail to perceive that an inexperienced diplomat who speaks only his native tongue will prove more expensive than one who has had some little experience abroad, and is the master of one or two foreign dialects.

When Minister Washburne was a member of the House of Representatives, he achieved an enviable reputation for the vigilance with which he guarded the public treasury. During the last years of his service in Congress he was known indiscriminately as "the Father of the House" and "the Watch-dog of the Treasury," and the latter soubriquet was quite as much deserved as the former. Indeed, when we consider the zeal which he displayed in his efforts to introduce economy into every branch of the public service, we can only regret that he permitted the delusive splendors of diplomacy to overshadow the more substantial honors of his position as a law-maker: and when we consider his acknowledged unfitness for a foreign mission, our regret is transformed into downright sorrow. The fact that Lord Lyons, the British Minister at the Court of Versailles, receives a salary of $50,000 in gold, together with house rent, is no argument in favor of voting Mr. Washburne a contingent allowance of $15,000. If Mr. Washburne had devoted his whole career to diplomacy, and could lay claim to a tithe of the diplomatic experience and tact of Lord Lyons, the argument would avail him in his present pecuniary embarrassment. But not until our diplomatic service is raised to the elevated standard of Great Britain can there be any reason in demanding that our representatives abroad should be paid on the same liberal scale.

AGASSIZ VS. MOSES.

Professor Agassiz has thrown himself into needless antagonism with the deep-rooted religious sentiment of the country. At the very beginning of his opening lecture at Harvard University the other day, he is reported to have said:—"I do not wish any one to come to my lectures who believes the Book of Genesis, as given in the Bible." By making use of these arrogant words Professor Agassiz has gone far towards undermining the great reputation which he has attained in the field of scientific research. He simply shows that his intellect has been narrowed, instead of broadened, by the labors of his life. The Book of Genesis is not a treatise on fossil fishes, neither does it pretend to set forth any dogmatic theory which is in antagonism with Agassiz's favorite glacial hypothesis—facts which the great Harvard savan appears altogether too narrow-minded to appreciate. The world has produced scores of men whose scientific knowledge has been almost as deep and broad as is that of Professor Agassiz, while their faith in the Word of God has not been shaken. The reconciliation of the Mosaic account of the creation with that which has been written upon the rocks by the finger of the Creator is by no means an impossible or insurmountable task. There are, however, those who repudiate all the disclosures of modern geology, because of the seeming conflict, and when Professor Agassiz attempts to repudiate the Holy Scriptures because of this apparent antagonism, he simply sinks to their dogmatic and bigoted level, and provokes a contest in which he is morally certain of being worsted.

General Adam Badeau, we are now told, has taken rooms in Washington, where he will devote the winter to the second volume of his "Life of General Grant." The first volume of this work was received with great favor, and when completed, it promises to be a valuable contribution to the history of the late war. But we had understood that General Badeau was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Assistant Secretary of Legation at London. Has General Badeau thrown up the cares and emoluments of this snug little office, so as to devote his entire time and attention to the pursuits of literature? It is all very well for him to complete his life of the President, but the overburdened tax-payers of the country will scarcely agree with him as to the policy of his drawing pay as Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, while he passes a whole winter at Washington in the pursuit of a private avocation.

Come to Grief—The Blair family, as was to have been expected. Frank Blair, Sr., the father of the brood, has been so reduced by the waywardness of his sons that he has been forced into the rather unintellectual employment of huckstering potatoes. Neglecting to take out an internal revenue license, he was placed under arrest, and only released when the Commissioner decided that he was not amenable to the tax because he did not set up a permanent market stall, or make the hawking of potatoes a permanent business. We consider it a sign of a healthy reaction when we find one of the Blairs going into this sort of business. It is to be hoped that both young Frank and Montgomery will follow the latest example of their venerable progenitor.

Cent Per Cent.—General Hartranft's majority last October fell a little short of one and a half per cent. of the total vote; while Judge Williams' majority at the recent election was slightly in excess of that proportion, showing that the Republican party has just held its own, as far as the vote for Judge of the Supreme Court is concerned. Governor Geary's majority, however, is less than eighttenths of one per cent. of the total vote, showing, per contra, that on the gubernatorial vote the Republican party has lost ground—slightly. Two and two, when put together, usually make four.

OBITUARY.

Right Hon. John Edward Walsh, LL. D.

A cable telegram announces the decease of this eminent English jurist, at the age of fifty-three years. He was a native of Ireland, and was born in the month of November, 1816. Having received a preliminary education at Trinity College, Dublin, he entered upon the study of the law, and was called to the Bar in the year 1839. He achieved a marked success in his profession, being made Queen's Counsel in 1857, and Attorney-General for Ireland in 1866. In October of the latter year he was appointed Master of the Rolls, a position which he still held at the time of his death. Several important works were written by him—"Justice of the Peace for Ireland," published from 1845 to 1849; and "Ireland Sixty Years Ago," published in 1847.

ON FIRE.

The California Woods in Flames—Great Tracts of Land Devastated.

The Oakland (Cal.) *Transcript* of last Saturday week says:—

For the past three days a destructive conflagration has been raging in the foothills, about five miles from Oakland. The fire originated Wednesday forenoon, at the works of the Contra Costa Water Company, from a bonfire of brush kindled by some of the workmen. Wednesday afternoon and night the fire spread slowly, and Thursday it continued its course down the canon occupied by the water company, and in the evening reached the Telegraph road. Shortly after sundown the house of the Rev. Mr. White took fire and was very quickly consumed, the furniture and personal property being entirely destroyed, and Mrs. White, whose husband is absent, barely escaped serious injury. The house and contents and surrounding property destroyed are estimated at $1000. In the same vicinity the hay stock of A. D. Colby was burned, and D. A. Pryal's hay stack of 120 bales of hay, worth about $150, was also destroyed. The fire spread in every direction, and yesterday had travelled as far as the Staples ranch, and in the evening the fire could be seen in the hill in the rear of the University grounds, having crossed deep canons and wide roads. In its progress immense quantities of standing hay, timber, and grass were consumed, and fences to an extent thus far unknown have been consumed. The fire appeared to be raging with full force last night, progressing in a northwesterly direction, and finally disappearing from sight as it crossed the highest ridge of hills and descended into the valleys below, and directly to the north. The line of the fire was steadily advancing westward, and doubtless a large amount of property was destroyed. The damage that had been sustained to property in this county, up to nine o'clock last night, could not have been less than $10,000, and the loss that will result from the destruction of growing trees and the pasturage upon which thousands of the cattle depend for subsistence can hardly be estimated. Of course the residents of the section in which the fire prevailed did everything in their power to check its progress, and all known expedients for fighting fire were promptly resorted to, but all were unavailing. Last evening the steam fire engine was taken to the vicinity of the University grounds and the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylums. The fire had reached a point within fifty feet of the outbuildings of the Asylum, but the persons present managed to beat it out with bushes and old sacks. The residence of Mr. Batchelder, of Berkeley, was in imminent danger. Near by was a spring in which there was about eight inches of water, and the engine was stationed by it, with steam up, ready for an emergency. There was only water enough to supply it for a few moments and the greatest prudence was therefore necessary. Fortunately, by their individual efforts, the flames were arrested in their progress. The firemen united with the people of the neighborhood in beating down the flames while they kept their apparatus so that as the last resort they could fall back on what little water they could obtain. A little after nine o'clock, the course of the fire was turned, and it was, at a later hour, making its way over toward Martinez. Large oak trees burned readily before blast, and the surface of the hills is completely bare, and the ravines are completely burned out, no chapparel being left.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 9§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND LECTURE,
BY R. J. DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
Subject—"The Sham Family at Home."

The remainder of the series will be given in the following order:—
Oct. 25, MISS OLIVE LOGAN; Oct. 27, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX; Dec. 1, HON. CHARLES SUMNER; Dec. 3, REV. ROBERT COLLYER; Dec. 7, MARK TWAIN; Dec. 9, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Dec. 16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 10 20 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.
Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.
Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.
On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.
Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.
10 8 21 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 302, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1868, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY.
NOTICE.—A dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 16th inst. S. ALTER, Secretary.
10 19 3t*

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES, Secretary and Treasurer.
9 23 tf

☞ REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 1m

☞ MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the MORNING GLORY BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 1m4p Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

☞ CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

☞ JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 755. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 756 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M 7 23 tf

CLOTHING.

WHERE DO THE PEOPLE BUY THEIR CLOTHES?

Just look at the way the people all
Are rushing and crowding to GREAT BROWN HALL,
To buy Fine Clothes for the present Fall!
THE CLOTHES OF ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Just look at the Clothes! A monstrous heap!
Stylish, Substantial, Rich, and CHEAP;
Such as we find it a pleasure to keep;
MADE BY ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Just think of such goods! And think of the price!
So low, for garments so rich and nice!
You hardly need to think of it twice;
BUT YOU BUY OF ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Every sort of Fine Fall Garments
Of every sort of exquisite material.
All the nobbiest styles,
All the choicest patterns,
All the lowest prices.

AT THE
Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OCDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.—Good workers, sold for want of use only. Apply at Stables of Knickerbocker Ice Company, TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets. 10 6 15trp*

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

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ON MONDAY, October 18,

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS

THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

10 16 stuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

POLITICAL.

VOTE THE PEOPLE'S TICKET
IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
For State Senator,
JAMES M. SCOVEL.
For Sheriff,
SAMUEL ARCHER.
FOR LEGISLATURE.
First District,
RICHARD CAMPION.
Second District,
JACOB HITCHENER.
Third District,
ANDREW D. TURNER.
Coroners,
JOHN D. SEYBOLD,
ENOS P. TURREY.
ROBERT CHEW. 10 21 12t*

GRAPES.

ALMARIE GRAPES,
JUST ARRIVED,
IN LARGE BUNCHES.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW DAILY PAPER.

It is intended to commence, in a short time, the publication, in this city, of a NEW DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The arrangements for its publication are now complete, awaiting only the setting up of a first-class eight-cylinder press, capable of printing over 16,000 copies per hour, from the unrivalled establishment of Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York.

The new paper will be entirely independent upon all questions, and will judge of every measure solely upon its merits, regarding it as neither better nor worse because espoused or contemned by a political party or by partisan interests.

It will be of moderate size, but large enough to contain all the latest news, with proper comments thereon; and, while it will be furnished at a price which will place it within the reach of every one, its literary merit will be of a character that will earnestly commend it to the most critical and the most reflective reader.

In making this announcement, it need only be added that the corps of the undersigned as a journal is here, for many years, during the most important crises in the history of the city and the nation, will be a guarantee for the conduct of the enterprise. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1869. 10 21 thstu3t

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, and
CHROMOS,
SOLD AT
TURNER BROTHERS & CO.'S,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET,
10 19 3t*rp Above Eighth street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED THEIR STORE WITH A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF THE LATEST
FALL STYLES.
Orders for the celebrated make of
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
Will be promptly filled, as heretofore.
9 28 tuthsatp1m

PERSONAL.

Matrimonial.—A gentleman of education and fine personal appearance desires to cultivate the acquaintance of a young lady. He would like her to be of good family, well educated, and possessed of some means; the latter consideration, however, will make no material difference. The lady must be under twenty-five. Address, giving name, address, and photograph, "Agamemnon," Box 1669 Post Office, Philadelphia. 10 21 3t

PIANOS.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, NOS. 1126-1128 Chesnut street.—First-class Pianos at fixed prices. Chickering & Sons, Marschall & Mittauer, Ihne & Son. Finest new Pianos to rent.
10 20 12t W. H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT,
RIKKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH S
2§

A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bro's. Pianos nearly as low as at any former time, asking less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" nor to take even less than these reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices. J. E. GOULD,
7 24 stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

VINEGAR.—WE BEG TO CALL THE attention of the Grocers and trade generally to our recent importation of very superior FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR, which we offer on favorable terms.
WALDEN, KOEHN & CO.,
10 21 6t* S. W. Cor. FRONT and WALNUT Streets.

SEWING MACHINES.

TO AN INTELLIGENT PUBLIC!

Sewing by machinery has long ceased to be a chimerical idea. The only point in doubt is, which is the BEST.

THE PARHAM
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

We do most emphatically and unhesitatingly pronounce to be the
GREAT DESIDERATUM
So long and anxiously looked for, in which all essentialities of
A PERFECT MACHINE
ARE COMBINED.

THE PARHAM
Sewing Machine Company

Having purchased all the old patents of Mr. CHARLES PARHAM, a well-known inventor of rare abilities, of twenty years' standing; also his several *new* and *very valuable Patents* for certain later improvements, and also, at a considerable expense, obtained a general license to use the many patents owned by the old-established
WHEELER & WILSON CO.,
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
And GROVER & BAKER CO.

By the employment of the oldest and most skilful mechanics and operators, and whose judgment and varied experience have been consulted, only those features of the numerous patents possessing *long-tried merit* are used. By such a grand combination

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IS, UNDOUBTEDLY,
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST!
THE BEST AND MOST PERFECTLY FINISHED;
ITS MOVEMENTS AS SPEEDY AND AS LIGHT AS ANY OTHER MACHINE.

IT USES A STRAIGHT NEEDLE,
MAKING A TIGHT LOCK-STITCH
THAT CANNOT BE UNRAVELLED
PERFECTLY FAIR UPON BOTH SIDES,
IT HAS THE NEW NEEDLE-HOLDER.
NO SPRINGING OR BENDING OF THE NEEDLE IN CHANGING FROM COARSE TO FINE, THEREBY AVOIDING ALL DROPPED OR MISSED STITCHES.
IT USES THE CELEBRATED SHUTTLE-CARRIER.
NO RACE OR GROOVE EMPLOYED.
NO SOILING OR OILING OF THE THREAD.
NO FRICTION OR WEARING OF THE SHUTTLE

The largest piece of work will pass under it.
It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric Without the use of paper underneath.
It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth, or Linen Duck with Linen Thread, Marseilles, Pique, and English Lastings, Fast over Seams, or Turn Corners Perfectly

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT, TUCK AND GATHER.

All machines finished in the highest degree of the art.
All Cabinet Furniture of the most beautiful and chaste designs.

THE PARHAM
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Is fully warranted in every particular. Full instructions furnished by obliging and experienced lady operators at the residence of a purchaser.
The Company will furnish the instrument upon equitable and easy terms.

Principal Office and Salesrooms,
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FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co.
New York. Paris. [3 10 4

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Glass, and Patent Medicines
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET STREET,
10 21 thstu6m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

The

Woman's Suffrage Meeting

was addressed yesterday afternoon by Mr. Peck, editor-in-chief of the New Haven *Journal and Courier*, who had came all the way from New Haven for that purpose. By-the-way, there is a Woman's Suffrage call out, to which are appended eighty-seven names. These names are generally very well known to the community, but have not hitherto been prominently identified with the suffrage question. The name of George William Curtis heads the New York representatives. Among the other signatures are those of many men and women well known in New York society, but not familiar to the public at large. I presume they will not commit themselves by expressing any violent opinions at present one way or the other.

Pere Hyacinthe and His Interviewers.

For three successive days I have made a business engagement to meet a gentleman, one of the most accomplished and cultured of the young newspaper men. He has broken the engagement each time. Upon being reproached for his perfidy his invariable answer has been, "I have been trying to interview Father Hyacinthe." Poor thing! I mean Father Hyacinthe, not the youthful editor. The priest has been badgered ever since his arrival at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He cannot stir out of his room or appear upon the street without being surrounded. If he were a "What-is-it?" or King Theodore come to life again, he could not create a more profound sensation. He has ridden along Green street, and been afflicted with mild surprise upon being made acquainted with the character of its feminine inhabitants; he came near visiting the Gold Room, but his heart failed him when he found himself in Wall street; the principal theatres have sent him invitations, but these hitherto he has failed to use. Every newspaper containing any account of him claims that its account is exclusive, and that its reporter was the only one honored with an interview. But the hardest thing of all for the reporters to endure is the conduct of their own newspapers in regard to them. It must be dreary work to find oneself abused in one part of the newspaper for the very work one has performed so faithfully and so well in another part. It must be hard lines to receive orders from the city editor not to fail to interview the Father, upon the peril of being discharged, and then to behold one's best efforts brilliantly sneered at in the editorial columns the next morning. And yet this is the dazzling and ungrateful policy which some of the newspapers here have been pursuing. The Father, however, has been uniformly courteous in his refusal to be bored. He has allowed it to be distinctly understood that he did not come here to be made an exhibition of, and at the same time he has caused it understanding by a behavior perfectly irreproachable. He is none the less a gentleman for being very much of a monk. Fifth avenue has been very lively ever since Monday. The Athenæum-ites were positively dying for some new thing, and Father Hyacinthe was a morsel which they all gobbled after. The corridors are thronged with fair penitents ready to confess sins they were never guilty of, provided the confession might be poured into the Father's ear. The good gentleman, however, keeps up a good appetite and good spirits, and not being cursed with a nervous temperament, he has not suffered as much as a weaker man would have done. This morning a deputation of evangelical clergy of Boston are expected to arrive in this city for the purpose of tendering him a reception to the Hub. The clergy generally in New York are favorably disposed towards him, because, they say, he represents in himself a great principle of ecclesiastical liberty, and they will next Sunday probably call attention to his antecedents as a great Catholic priest and an opponent of the Œcumenical Council.

A Musical Marriage.

A very stylish marriage is to occur to-day. The bridegroom is Mr. John N. Pattison, the well-known pianist, and the bride is a well-known Fifth Avenue belle.

Italian Opera.

M. Maretzek having made enough bricks down at Staten Island to satisfy him for the present, announces a season of Italian opera. Chief among the artists are Miss Kellogg, Madame Carolina de Briol, Miss Treuer, Mrs. Lucy Escott, (who has been for some years in Australia), Miss Jenny Landsmann, Madame Cellini, Signor Lefranc, tenor; Signor Massimiliani, Ronconi, and Barili. Few of these names, you will perceive, are distinguished, and some of them have never been heard of here at all. Maretzek's great card, however, is Carlotta Patti. I trust there is no indelicacy in saying that most of the interest felt in Patti's appearance is due to the curiosity to see how she will remedy the defect which has hitherto confined her to the concert-stage. Some years ago, if I recollect aright, she had a boot of peculiar make manufactured expressly for her, so that her lameness might be concealed, and an opportunity given her of appearing as the sportive and tender "Amina." The boot was worn; but the limp could not be completely disguised, and the "Amina" of that evening was a painful one for the audience. With respect to voice, Carlotta Patti will be more of a success than any singer that we have had for many years. It is scarcely fair to compare other eminent singers with her, for her gift might be called a beautiful monstrosity, if such a thing can be conceived of as existing. It is almost phenomenal in its range and volume, and though she cannot altogether escape the charge of being a tricky songstress, her tricks are better than most cantatrice's solemnities. Among the operas to be produced during the forthcoming season are *Hamlet*, *La Contessa di Amalfi*, *Pepelet*, and *Il Flauto Magico*.

St. Ann's Church.

This magnificent Protestant Episcopal church, situated on the corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, was opened yesterday morning at 11½ o'clock, with very impressive ceremonies, the Right Reverend Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, preaching the Evangelical sermon. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT another full house was in attendance last evening to witness *Hunted Down*. We are not sufficiently posted in the Braddon school of literature to tell exactly where Boucicault obtained the plot of this piece. He certainly never constructed it himself, and it looks very much like the handiwork of either Miss Braddon or Mrs. Henry Wood. Both of these writers understand the art of weaving an interesting story, whatever else the merit and demerits of their styles may be. *Hunted Down* plainly belongs to the *East Lynne* and *Lady Audley* school; it has all the merits and some of the defects of its class, and while it is fully as entertaining in its plot and characters as either *East Lynne* or *Lady Audley's Secret*, it is far healthier in tone, and better worth seeing for its own sake. It is a piece that appeals in a legitimate manner to the popular taste for strongly marked characters and highly-wrought sensations, and if the average of the dramatic works of the day were at all equal to it, there would be far less occasion for the common complaint about the worthlessness of most of the modern play writing. In this and other dramas, Boucicault has displayed a real ability that does him credit, and while we suppose he finds his present course profitable, and therefore perfectly satisfactory to himself, it is certainly to be regretted that he should debase his talents, and disgust his admirers with such daubs of pitch as *Formosa* and others not much better that he has turned out of late years.

The manner in which *Hunted Down* is represented at the Chesnut is worthy of very warm praise. Miss Keene herself, as "Mary Leigh," is in every way admirable, and she is ably seconded by Miss Howard in the scarcely less important *rôle* of "Clara." Mr. Mordaunt as "John Leigh" has made a decided hit, and has surprised every one by a display of real ability that he has never yet been credited with possessing. The other characters are well represented, and the performance altogether is one that can be witnessed with hearty satisfaction.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as *Hamlet*.

AT THE ARCH *Progress* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS will remain in Eighth street, between Race and Vine, but a few days longer. The performances are excellent, and should be witnessed by those who can enjoy fine horsemanship, skilful acrobatism, and pleasant wit such as is dispensed by the popular clowns, Whittaker and Long.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The second lecture of this course will be delivered this evening at the Academy of Music, by Mr. R. J. De Cordova, who will discourse upon "The Sham Family at Home."

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give the first matinee of the season on Saturday next at the Musical Fund Hall.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—"They can't stand the play of *Formosa* in Boston. The women will not go to see it, and although there are dense crowds of men in attendance, they are not the kind of men usually found at the Boston Theatre. Our excellent contemporary, the *Daily Advertiser*, which fairly represents the refined theatre-goers of Boston, is extremely indignant, and declares that *'the play insults every modest woman who sits before the footlights,'* and that "it soils every impressionable nature that comes within the influence of the stage." The *Advertiser* declares further, that 'wickedness is a dull and dreary business'—a fact which we suspect managers of theatres are fast finding out."

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment of these useful garments, better to fit and style than any others ready-made in Philadelphia, at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere. Also, a full stock of all kinds* MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING, READY-MADE, *and of Materials in the Piece, to be made to order, comprising many entirely new and choice styles.*

Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

WE ARE glad to learn that "La Matinee," edited by Robert N. Renshaw, is to be the exclusive programme paper of Sentz and Hassler's Matinees Musicales, at Musical Fund Hall.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 109 Court street, Boston.

WHAT IT IS NOT AND WHAT IT IS.—These truths are self-evident. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is neither sticky like molasses, nor muddy like a gutter-puddle. It is on the contrary a genial fluid, clear, limpid, aromatic, harmless, and will restore to gray hair, whiskers, beards, and mustaches, their original color as certainly as sunshine melts the snow.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CHARLES STOKES.

Merchant Tailor and Clothier,

No. 824 Chesnut street,

offers extraordinary

Inducements to Purchasers of Ready-made

FINE CLOTHING.

His assortment is full, and comprises

all styles and qualities.

OVER THE RIVER.—The people's movement in Camden county, headed by Scovel, Archer, and Campion, gains strength. The "Regulars" at Haddonfield are afraid to hear the truth, as appears by this affidavit:—

CAMDEN COUNTY, ss.

Calvin E. Linch, being duly sworn, saith that he went to Haddonfield to engage the Town Hall for a meeting for October 20, in behalf of the candidates of the Ohaw's Landing Convention; that deponent was informed that he could have the said hall for the meeting upon payment of $5, the usual fee, and $1 to the janitor; that the next day he went out with the bills, but was refused the use of the hall by Alfred Clement and Jacob L. Rowand, though he offered $20 or more for the same, and was informed by said Clement that the people of Haddonfield *would all vote one way*, and that they didn't want any meeting of the new movement; and deponent says that by reason of this action in refusing a public hall, the speakers, one of whom was suffering from chills and fever, were compelled to speak in the open air. CALVIN E. LINCH.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Camden, this 21st day of October, A. D. 1869. J. L. HOWELL, M. C. C.

Gay's China Palace.

No. 1022 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; No. 14 South SECOND Street, Harrisburg, Pa.; FOURTH and GREENE Streets, Louisville, Ky.; and No. 92 RUE RICHELIEU, Paris, France, are all owned and managed by the same parties. The three first named are the only *strictly* retail houses in their line of business in America that import their goods direct, the consumers getting their goods from first hands, saving all the profits of the "middleman."

It is a matter of surprise to some that the small retail stores sell their goods at the same prices as the importers retail them.

The importer that aims at a jobbing business has the small retailer as a customer, and if he offers goods at retail must put them at a price to protect him. Gay's China Palace does not solicit that class of trade, and have no customers to protect. They mark their goods in plain figures, and there is no deviation in prices, whether the purchaser intend the goods for his own use or to sell again.

Gay's China Palace has no competition in America. All the other importers attempting a Jobbing business wish to *retail high* enough to *protect* their *customers*. They do a strictly cash on delivery business, a thing impossible in jobbing; and do not have to add a profit on the goods to cover bad debts, and can afford and do sell at less than jobbing rates. They purchase all their goods for cash, in large quantities, direct from the manufacturers, in whatever part of the world they are made.

Below we quote the prices of a few staple articles. All fancy goods are at a much greater discount from regular retail prices:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $2.

White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $1.

White Stone Cups and Saucers per set, twelve pieces, 60 cents.

White French Cups and Saucers per set, twelve pieces, $1·25.

Cut-glass Goblets per dozen, $2·25.

Cut-glass Tumblers per dozen, $1·25.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces, $30.

White Stone China Dining Sets, 104 pieces, $15.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

THE

HEAVY SALES

AT

OAK HALL

are in consequence of

LOW PRICES

—the Lowest in Town—

and

FINE CLOTHING

—None better can be made.

We invite

OUR CONSTITUENTS

and the

WHOLE CITY

TO

EXAMINE OUR GOODS

AND

MAKE THEIR PURCHASES

IMMEDIATELY,

while our Stock is so

Full and Varied.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

MANUFACTURERS

OF CLOTHING,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILA.

MARRIED.

DUNGLISON—RICHARDS.—At the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, October 20, 1869, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, WILLIAM L. DUNGLISON to SUSAN M., daughter of the late Thomas S. Richards.

FOREPAUGH—PRENTISS.—On Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, J. LEAMING FOREPAUGH to MADGIE HENDERSON, daughter of E. Freeman Prentiss, all of this city.

NORMAN—TABER.—On November 26, 1868, by the Rev. John Todd, ALPHEUS J. NORMAN, of New York, to Mrs. MARY K. TABER, of Philadelphia.

ROBINS—REED.—On the 21st instant, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. William W. Bronson and the Rev. James W. Robins, WILLIAM BOWDOIN ROBINS and ANNE BRONSON, daughter of the late Professor Henry Reed.

DIED.

RYAN.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. MARGARET RYAN, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Harkins, No. 37 N. Twenty-second street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SOMMERS.—On the 19th instant, JOSEPH S. SOMMERS, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 428 Taylor's avenue, Camden, N. J., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

9 4 thsturp§ E. S. EARLEY

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

Elegant Brown-Stone

RESIDENCE,

WITH COACH HOUSE,

No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.

Furniture new and will be included, if wished.

APPLY TO

J. NORRIS ROBINSON,

AT DREXEL & CO.'S,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

10 16 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT;

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1328 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,

8 31 No. 138 N. NINTH Street.

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street.

10 6m PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 lmrp

HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

10 5 20t No. 220 South SECOND Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. srp

$8000, $6000, AND OTHER SUMS TO Loan on Mortgage of City Property. S. KINGSTON McCAY, 10 21 3t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE city. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 suth§

DRY GOODS.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

We are determined to reduce our stock of these Quilts; we have therefore marked the prices for a few days at less than the wholesale price.

Good Marseilles Quilts, $2 each.
Good Marseilles Quilts, $3 each.
Excellent Marseilles Quilts, $4 each.
Fine Marseilles Quilts, $5 each.
Very fine, $6, $8, and $10 each.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

MUSLINS AND FLANNELS

Largest stock in Philadelphia, at lowest prices.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS.

BARGAINS in these Goods at

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL'S,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.

We will open this morning, direct from the mill, a few lots of Blankets that are damaged by being slightly stained, which we will sell at $3·50 per pair, $4 per pair, and $5 per pair. This is a considerable reduction from the usual price, and they are not injured for wear in the least.

Also, perfect Blankets of every kind made, to which the attention of families and storekeepers who buy for cash is particularly invited.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET

BLANKETS.

We receive our Blankets direct from the manufacturer, and can sell any Blanket, wholesale or retail, at the right price. Storekeepers will find they can supply themselves of us cheaper than elsewhere. We have every make made.

White Blankets, $2 per pair.
White Bed Blankets, $2·50 per pair.
Good size Blankets, $3·25 per pair.
Large Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Very fine Blankets at $8 per pair; been retailing at $12.
Cradle Blankets, Crib Blankets, Gray Blankets, etc. etc.
Also, German Woollen Quilts, in all styles, at reduced prices. 10 16 stuth3t

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY

REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS, and

MISCELLANEOUS

DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE

AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Has now in stock a splendid assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Embracing

VELOUR OTTOMANS,
VELOUR RUSSE,
SILK EPINGLINES,

SILK CHAIN PLAID POPLINS, PLAID SERGES, TARTAN PLAIDS, JASPE POPLINS, SILK STRIPE POPLINS.

PIM BROS. & CO.

FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, in all colors, MERINOES, in all shades and qualities, including the new color,

BLEU LURNIERE. (9 11 5p

J. CHAMBERS,

No. 810 ARCH STREET.

BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN

BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 75 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

RAPSON'S

TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,

No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,

10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

J. JUEL,

No. 1330 MARKET STREET,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 10 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have in store a great variety of SHAWLS, at the lowest prices—

LONG BROCHE, OPEN CENTRES.
LONG BROCHE, FILLED CENTRES.
SQUARE BROCHE, OPEN CENTRES.
SQUARE BROCHE, FILLED CENTRES.
LONG BLACK THIBET.
STRIPE BLANKET SHAWLS.
RICH PLAID BLANKET SHAWLS.
DOLANS LA DEDOUINES.
LANDENBERGER'S ARABS.

FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.

SILK PLUSHES, all colors.
STRIPE ROMAN SATINS, FOR SASHES AND TRIMMINGS.
ROMAN SCARFS AND TIES.
4-4 SILK VELVETS.
SILK-FINISH VELVETEENS. 9 13 tuths3mrp

105. Our New Price List. 105.

H. A. FLEISHER & CO.,

No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street, East Side.

MERINO GOODS.

Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, at 80c., $1, $1·10, $1·15, and $1·25, splendid quality.
Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, regular made, $1·35 and upwards, super English fabric.
Ladies' Merino Drawers, $1, $1·25, and upwards, excellent quality.
Misses' Merino Vests, 20, 22, 25, 28, and 40c., very cheap.
Misses' Merino Vests, full, regular made, all sizes, 50c., a bargain.
Misses' Merino Drawers, all prices.
Merino Suits for Boys and Misses.
Boys' Merino Vests, 75, 85, and 90c., very good quality.
Boys' Merino Vests, regular made, $1, $1·05, $1·10, exceedingly low, very fine English fabric.
Men's Merino Shirts, 95c., $1, and upwards; also, the celebrated Enfield make, all sizes, $1·25, together with CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S NORFOLK and NEW BRUNSWICK, and other celebrated makes in Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

Ladies' Hose, splendid quality, 25c.
Ladies' Hose, full, regular make, 30, 35 and 50c., very fine and heavy.
Best Iron Frame, full, regular, 40c., selling everywhere for 45c.
Misses' full, regular made, 20, 25, 28, and 30c., very fine and heavy, and not regular, 18, 20, 25c., and upwards.
MEN'S EXTRA ENGLISH SUPER STOUT HALF-HOSE, 31c., SELLING EVERYWHERE FOR 37½c.; STILL BETTER, 37½ and 40c.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' extra length; also, a splendid assortment of Ladies' FLEECED, WOOLLEN, MERINO, and FANCY STOCKINGS.
A large and handsome assortment of Gloves; Linen Handkerchiefs, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, and 25c.

H. A. FLEISHER & CO.'S,

No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street.

10 21 ths8§p Three doors above Arch, east side.

NOW OPENING

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,

No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above Arch street:

BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,

All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

SHAWLS.

1869.

FALL TRADE.

ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES

AT THORNLEY'S

POPULAR CORNER,

Eighth and Spring Garden.

We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.

Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.

Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. (10 16tf) JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection of

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 rp§

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SEASON.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have just opened the largest and most complete assortment of the latest styles of FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, including a full line of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
Mixed Cassimeres,
Plaid Cassimeres,
Mixed Suitings.

In all the standard and popular Foreign and American makes.

For Ladies' Wear

We have some elegant specialties in Astrachans, Velvet Cloths, Velvet Furs, White Velvet Furs, Blue Cloth, Crimson Cloth, Maroon Cloth, White Cloth, and all the FANCY COLORED CLOTHS for Ladies' Sailor Jackets and Walking Sacques.

Velveteens! Velveteens!

In immense variety and all colors.

Waterproofs! Waterproofs!

We have, as usual, the finest qualities and best makes at the lowest prices. 10 14 6mrp

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.

Ladies' Cloakings.

IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS,
VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS,
ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIXTURES, from $1·00 upwards.

Men's and Boys' Wear.

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS.
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS.
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA

MINCED MEAT.

THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

S. W. CORNER

FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 1frp

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

ARTISTE DES MODES,

1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelletts, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.

Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.

Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.

Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.

Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.

Bridal Veils and Wreaths.

Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1·00 per pair.

Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

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THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"THE ATLANTIC."

From the highly suggestive article entitled "The Small Sins of Congress," we quote as follows:—

Strollers about the Capitol at Washington frequently pause to admire the ingenuity and the studious habits of a certain respectable colored man who serves as doorkeeper to an august national court. It is an established principle at Washington that an American citizen visiting the capital of his beloved country shall never be allowed to open a door for himself; and consequently, wherever there is a door, there must needs be a doorkeeper. A being more superfluous than a doorkeeper to the room in which this high court is held it would be difficult to imagine. The door has been provided by a grateful nation with a convenient loop or handle of brass, adapted to the meanest capacity, and with a spring which causes it gently to close without the interposition of human hands. It closes, too, upon something soft, so that there is no danger of the deliberations of the court being disturbed by a bang. Most of the persons who enter the room are familiar with all its arrangements; and if their hands should chance to be full of papers, they could easily thrust out one little finger, and inserting it in the handle, pull the light and unlatched door wide open. Nor does the doorkeeper show to a seat the awe-struck visitors who are occasionally attracted to the apartment by curiosity. Within the room other officers, white in color or higher in rank, stand ready to prevent ladies from rushing forward to the bench of the judges or losing themselves among the lawyers within the bar. The sole business of that respectable colored man from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., is to open a light door which shuts itself. Being a man of resources, he has provided himself with a chair and tied a string to the handle of his door. He goes to his place every morning provided with reading-matter, and there he sits, holding his newspaper or book in one hand, and the end of his string with the other. When anyone approaches, he knows it by instinct, and gives the string a mechanical pull, without looking up or being mentally aware that he has performed an official duty.

Behold the typical man in him! He represents a class in Washington. He is one of the small sins which Congress permits and commits.

The sins of this kind which Congress commits are worse than those which it permits. After satisfying the curiosity of the ladies with a view of the Supreme Court—a work of three minutes—you naturally ascend to the gallery of the Senate. This is the paradise of doorkeepers. I think I counted fourteen doors to this gallery. There are doors which admit only ambassadors, doorkeepers' friends, and other privileged persons. There are doors which exclude the public from the reporters' gallery, writing-room, and telegraph office. There are many doors which admit ladies, and many more that open into the portions of the gallery used chiefly as a warming-place by unemployed negroes. Each of these doors consists of two leaves that swing together, and are kept shut by the attraction of gravitation. What a field for doorkeeping is here! At nearly every leaf of these numerous doors sits or stands a doorkeeper, his hand inserted in his brass loop:—one man outside to let in the coming, and another inside to let out the departing guests. From their keeping such a tight clutch upon their handles, I think there must be more doorkeepers than there are doors. Every man seems afraid that if he should let go his handle another might get hold of it, and thus rob him of his slight pretext for being on the pay-roll. Half a dozen locks and a hundred latch-keys would deprive of all semblance of pretext the gentlemen who exclude the miscellaneous public from the Ambassadors' Gallery and the Reporters' apartments; and the rest of the doorkeeping could be well done by two men. But that would never do in Washington. The pretext for being on the pay-roll is the very thing wanted.

If the visitor is rash enough to hint that two men to each door is rather a lavish expenditure of human force, considering the scarcity of labor on this continent, he is silenced by the question, How could two or three or half a dozen men "clear the galleries?" They could not. Nor could forty, if the auditors were determined to sit fast. But the Speaker's simple order, addressed to people habituated and wholly disposed to obey properly constituted authority, clears them with all requisite despatch. If not, there are thirty-three bored, yawning, inexpressibly idle men about the Capitol, in blue uniform and steeple-crowned hats, who are styled the Capitol police. They have a captain and two lieutenants, to head any onset upon a stubborn public which the Speaker might order, and it would relieve the monotony of their existence to be ordered upon any duty whatever.

Congress has, indeed, furnished itself most liberally with servants. The Senate, which consists of seventy-four members, is served by at least one hundred officers of all grades, from secretary to page. The House, which numbers two hundred and fifty-three members when the States are fully represented, has not less than a hundred and fifty officers, although the investigator does not find so many in the published list. We observe a considerable number of persons employed about the Capitol whose names elude the search of those who pore over the Blue Book of Mr. Disturnell, or the useful and excellent Congressional Directory of Major Ben Perley Poore. If we add to the officers employed about the two chambers the printers and binders who do the work of Congress in the public printing office, we shall find that Congress has many more servants than members. It may be that most of these are necessary. The Secretary of the Senate may require the assistance of twenty-one clerks. The heating-apparatus of the Capitol may be of such a complicated and tremendous nature that it is as much as fourteen men can do to manage it. Members may read and consult such a prodigious number of books and documents as to need the assistance of more librarians than are employed in the Mercantile Library of New York, which has ten or twelve thousand subscribers, as well as an immense reading-room. Including the librarians of the library proper and those of the sub-libraries and document-rooms of the two houses, there are twenty-four persons in the Capitol supposed to be chiefly employed in ministering to the intellectual wants of members of Congress. All these persons may be indispensable, but they do not seem so to the casual observer. The casual observer receives the impression that the servants of Congress, like those of the Government generally, would be improved if two very simple and easy things were done—the salary of the chiefs doubled, and the number of their assistants reduced one half.

* * * * * * *

A stranger to politics and to Washington is astonished to observe how general the feeling is, that a public man is justified in gratifying an impulse of benevolence, or in discharging a private obligation, at the cost of the public. Some time ago, General Grant chanced to be looking out of a window while a salute was firing in his honor, and he saw a man lose one of his legs by the bursting of a cannon. When the man had recovered his health, General Grant was President of the United States. What more natural than that the President should ask Mr. Boutwell to give the unfortunate man, if convenient, a watchman's place in the Treasury? He pitied the man, and he had the power to give him effectual relief at the public expense. Most men would have yielded to this impulse of benevolence, as General Grant did, and most men perhaps approved the act. Nevertheless, it is just in this way that the Capitol, the departments, the post offices, and the custom-houses get clogged with superfluous persons. It is thus that one-legged incompetence pushes from its place two-legged ability. Some one, *who cannot be refused*, asks the appointment, and then one of two things must happen—either a man must be summarily and unhandsomely, if not inhumanly, thrust from his post, or two men must be set to doing one man's work. Generally, both these things are done. The two men go on for a while, until some new broom sweeps one or both away, to make room for the favorites of another irresistible personage.

An entertaining writer, some weeks ago, favored the public with reminiscences of former administrations, in order to show that the people cordially sustain a President who indulges his personal feelings at the people's cost. He told a story of General Jackson, which might have been true, the incident being entirely characteristic. "General," asked an old friend of the ex-President, at his Tennessee Hermitage, "tell me why you kept yourself and all your friends in trouble, through your first Presidential term, by keeping Mr. Gwinn Marshal of Mississippi?" To this General Jackson replied:—"When my mother fled with me and my brother from the oppression of the British, who held possession of North Carolina, we were very, very poor. My brother had a long sickness (occasioned by a wound received from a British officer because he refused to do some menial service), and finally died. In the midst of our distress and poverty, an old Baptist minister called at our log-cabin, and spoke the first kind words my mother heard in her new home; and this good man continued to call, and he finally made our house his lodging-place, and continued to prefer it, when better ones in the neighborhood were at his service. Years rolled on and this good man died. Well, sir, when the news was brought me that I was elected President, I put up my hands and exclaimed, 'Thank God for that, for it will enable me to give the best office under the Government to the son of the old minister who was the friend of my mother, and of me in my youth;' and I kept my promise, and, if it had been necessary, I would have sacrificed my office before he should have been removed."

The feeling was natural and noble. The only question is, whether a man should requite at the expense of his country services done to his mother. The relater of the anecdote appends to it this commentary:—"General Jackson was triumphantly re-elected to a second term." It is true; but it was in spite of such errors as this, not in consequence of them. Members of Congress who can remember that mad period of our political history will not justify personal government by the example of General Jackson.

Few of us, perhaps, have an adequate sense of the superior sacredness of public property to private, of public trusts to private. Little things betray our sluggish public conscience. No man, except a thief, would think of taking a sheet of postage-stamps from the desk of a banker or merchant; but in Washington it seems to be only men exceptionably honorable who scruple to use, or even to take, franked envelopes, which appear to be lying about everywhere. Still fewer have a proper sense of how much worse it is to steal from all their fellow-citizens than it is to steal from one of them. In everything relating to the Government, a citizen of the United States should feel that he is upon his most sacred honor. We are here in double trust. Our difficult and still doubtful experiment is for mankind as well as ourselves. I would not magnify a small sin into a great one; still less would I assume to be more virtuous than others; and yet it seems to me that a citizen of the United States should shrink from accepting a proffered frank as he would avoid touching only enough pitch to defile the tips of his fingers.

* * * * * *

The reader has probably often asked himself, while wandering about the Capitol, what could possess Congress to throw away the public money upon some of those pictures that disgrace the Western Continent, and human nature generally, in the Rotunda. He has, perhaps, also, after giving up that conundrum, essayed to conjecture why no member has risen superior to the clamor of economists, and proposed an appropriation of two dollars to whitewash them from the view of mankind. It was bad enough to put them there; but to keep them visible, year after year, and give new commissions to the painters who produced them, are acts almost too abominable to be reckoned among the small sins of the national legislature.

Congress no doubt interpreted correctly the wishes of the people in making the Capitol stately and ornate; and it was an exquisite thought to go on decorating and completing it while the hosts of the Rebellion were entrenched within sight of its rising dome. Every building that belongs to the nation, every object that bears upon its surface the letters "U. S.," should have something in its style and appearance that will convey to the mind of the beholder a feeling of the imperial grandeur of the country's mission and destiny. Those nasty and cheap sub-post offices in the city of New York, and those conspicuously shabby, rusty, cast-iron lamp-post letter-boxes, are an abomination in my eyes; not merely because they are stupidly inconvenient, but because they are mean in appearance; because I desire that whenever American eyes rest upon an object bearing the stamp of the nation, they should rest upon something which they can contemplate with satisfaction and pride. Hence, it is always a pleasure to get round to the front of the Capitol, and turn away from the shanties, the shops, the sand-heaps, the general dilapidation and shabbiness of the region, and gaze for a while upon the magnificence of that vast range of architecture, with its avalanches of snowy steps, that glorious dome floating lightly over the centre, and the small, brilliant flag above each wing, denoting that Congress is in session. In this brave attempt to express in marble the grandeur and glory of the United States, we see the prophecy of those chaster splendors, that simpler magnificence, which will enchant and exalt our grandchildren when they visit the future and final capital of the country. It was an excellent thing, perhaps, after all, to try our 'prentice hand on Washington, and exhaust all the possibilities of error there.

The interior of the Capitol is chaos, of course. That is unavoidable when a large building is erected over a smaller one. The visitor forgives and is amused at the labyrinthine intricacies in which he is continually lost; and when at last he stands beneath that beautiful dome, which hovers over him like an open balloon of silk illuminated by the sun, he experiences a renewal of the joy which the exterior afforded him. Doubtless, we are running too much to domes; we are putting a dome over every building of much magnitude—it is such a fruitful source of contracts. But this one justifies itself, and startles the coldest spectator into admiration. It was also a fine conception to place under it in that perfect light a series of large historical paintings. Nor was it necessary that they should be of the highest rank as mere works of art; because it is not certain that there are now living upon earth artists capable of executing paintings of that magnitude in a truly excellent manner. No artist in these times can get the many years of large practice which is necessary for the attainment of the large manner; and, I suppose, the best we can hope for, at present, in pictures of great size, is correct, refined, excellent scene-painting. But some of the paintings in the rotunda, besides being hideous as pictures, are historical falsehoods, which any school-boy might be able to detect at a glance. That one, for example, which is supposed to have been suggested by De Soto and his men discovering the Mississippi River—what a curiously ridiculous lie it is, with its display of superb costumes, its well-conditioned horses, and its plump cavaliers as fresh and gay, in their silk and velvet, as if they were careering in the streets of Madrid on a day of festival! What is better known than that these Spaniards reached the banks of the great river in woful plight after a wearisome march of many months through the wilderness? It is also particularly recorded that De Soto was sparing in expenditure for gay apparel, and that every rag of clothes, except what his followers wore, was burnt after one of their bloody encounters with the Indians. An hour's research in the library of Congress, under the intelligent guidance of the librarian, would have put the painter in possession of all the picturesque details of the real scenes, and given him subjects for several pictures of peculiar interest. A picture could have been composed for that panel which would have such fascinating power as a mere exhibition of truth that few would have cared to criticize it as a work of art.

But the question recurs, Why are such artists employed? The shameful answer is, because they lobby for a commission, and know how to lobby with effect. It is not an honest ignorance of art and history which has thus disfigured the Capitol; for these paintings are the constant theme of ridicule among members as they are among private citizens. One artist won his commission, it is said, by assiduous flattery of the wives and daughters of members of Congress. While artists of merit were toiling after excellence in distant studios, this wiser man in his generation was enjoying elegant leisure in the drawing-rooms of Washington, where he made sketches in the albums of ladies who could influence votes, or painted their portraits in some Italian or Spanish costume from his portfolio. He is thought to have secured votes by pretending that the excellent but not beautiful wife of a member of Congress reminded him constantly of an exquisite model he once had at Rome—one of the loveliest creatures in the world. He had, moreover, some little talent in small album-sketches and fancy little fancy portraits in costume. This, doubtless, deceived some members, who did not reflect upon the infinite difference between a grand historical painting and an imitation of the velvet in a cavalier's doublet. If that man's claim to the highest honor which the nation can bestow upon an artist had been openly discussed in committee, his name would never have reached the House at all. It was private lobbying that brought this dishonor upon art, upon Congress, and upon the national taste.

It has been proposed to introduce the rule that no man shall be appointed to office who seeks office. Congress may rely with certainty the most complete upon this, that no artist capable of worthily filling one of the panels of the rotunda will ever lobby for the commission in the drawing-rooms of Washington. If that artist should ever be wanted, he will have to be looked for and solicited.

The reader has perhaps wondered also why Congress should have selected for the execution of the national statue of Abraham Lincoln, a person of no standing or experience as an artist. Miss Vinnie Ream is a young lady of perfect respectability, and, no doubt, highly estimable in her private relations. No one can blame her for her good fortune. She has done little more than open her mouth and let the plum fall into it. But what has Congress done? Here was a piece of work to be given out—the statue of a man as little statuesque as any we can imagine—which required in the artist a combination of artistic skill and judgment, love of the man, and love of truth. The work was to be seen by hundreds who had been familiar with the subject, and by tens of thousands who would take an affectionate interest in the artist's management of its difficulties. The Abraham Lincoln of future generations was to be created. In the selection of the artist a national fame was either to be conferred or enhanced. Congress assigned this work to a girl who had the rudiments of her art still to learn, and who had given no proof of her capacity to acquire those rudiments. She exhibited a model. It was about to be overlooked. She burst into tears. The results to her were, a ten thousand dollar commission, a universal celebrity, and two years in Europe—three immense boons, either of which had been a fit requital for long-tried excellence. And, as if it were not enough, a room was given her in the Capitol itself in which to execute and exhibit her work. Congress bestowed upon this unknown and untried child honors which it has persistently withheld from artists who have conferred upon the country whatever name it has in the world of art, but who hardly know what the word "lobbying" means. Recognition one-tenth as distinct and emphatic as this, how it would have cheered the early years of the excellent sculptors of whom the country is proud! Such caprice does not harm *them;* for when Congress confers distinction thus, it parts with its power to confer honor, and sensibly lessens its own.

Five minutes' conversation with Miss Vinnie Ream explains this ridiculous behavior of Congress. She is one of those graceful, animated, bright-eyed, picturesque, undaunted, twinkling little women, who can make men say *Yes* to anything they ask. She also wore a pretty blue, turban-like covering for her hair, which was killing at five paces; and there is that in her manner which puts men in the humor of uttering *badinage*, and at the same time gives them the idea that she is a helpless little body who would cry if she could not have her own way. The visitor to her room in the Capitol had but to stand apart and see the modest audacity of her demeanor, and observe the assured, lively manner in which she held a circle of men in conversation, in order to comprehend why Congress, in its easy, thoughtless good nature, should have granted to her the most signal honors if ever bestowed upon an artist.

Men are naturally susceptible to the picturesque in woman. It is natural also to feel like caressing and protecting whatever reminds us of tender, graceful childhood. Members had done well to give a private commission to this agreeable young lady by way of encouraging her to attempt acquiring some skill in modelling. But they were false to their trust when they gave her an important public work to execute. Men who are charged by their fellow-citizens with the adornment of national edifices and the bestowal of national honors are much to blame in allowing a blue turban, a pair of speaking eyes, a trim waist, and a fluent tongue to carry off prizes due only to tried merit. Members can form little idea of the dishonor, nay, the contempt, which they bring upon Congress by indulging a whim of this kind. Millions witness the result; only a few individuals see the bright excuse; and of those few only one sex admits that it is any excuse at all.

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A GREAT WORK.

The New Bridge at Blackfriars, London—Five Huge Arches and Nine Hundred and Twenty Feet Spanned—How the Structure is Laid and Sustained—Travel Across the Thames.

From the London Standard, Oct. 5.

The Blackfriars bridge of the future now only waits a final touch to make it complete, both as a structure and a highway. Structurally, it is simply deficient at present in the more ornamental part of the northern abutment, the names embankment having delayed the erection of the pilaster at the northwestern angle. This part of the work, however, is now in hand, and is proceeding rapidly. The paving of the bridge, both in regard to the footway and the carriage road, is finished, except a small portion at each end. The foot pavement on the eastern side will be intercepted at each extremity until the traffic on the temporary bridge is stopped by an event which of course cannot be brought about until the new bridge is thrown open to the public. The painting of the iron work and the erection of the lamps are the only noteworthy matters as yet unfinished. For all practical purposes the bridge will be completed in a fortnight or less from the present time.

The new bridge stretches across the river Thames in five arches, having therefore four piers and two abutments. The curve of each arch is segmental, that is to say, it is part of the circle, differing, therefore, from the elliptical arch, of which a notable example is to be found at Westminster. The centre arch has a span of 185 feet, the arch on each side a span of 175 feet, and the two abutment arches each a span of 155 feet. The centre arch rises to a height of twenty-five feet above high water mark, and the abutment arches seventeen feet. Though the curve of each arch is part of the circle, the segment is so small, in comparison with the entire circumference, that the arches have a somewhat flat appearance, presenting the utmost contrast to the cavernous water ways of old Blackfriars bridge, which, although constituting in each instance a very fine geometrical curve, nevertheless failed to produce a bridge possessing any degree of elegance. Externally the piers of the new bridge are of Cornish granite; internally they are of brickwork, built solid, and of enormous strength. In the old bridge much of the internal space was occupied with rubble, whereby the arches were duly lightened, but which in other respects conferred little strength on the structure. The great defect of the now defunct bridge was in regard to the foundations. These were not carried to a sufficient depth. Hence the scour of the tide ultimately caused the settlement of the piers and the breaking of the arches, showing plainly that ruin was near at hand. The foundations of the new bridge are very differently contrived, being laid deep in the London clay. This object was effected by sinking edgewise a number of iron caissons, measuring horizontally sixty-six feet in length by eighteen feet in breath, which were forced down through the bed of the river until they became fixed. Four of these caissons placed side by side, with slight intervals between, and having their ends lying across the stream, furnish the basis of each pier. At each end of this row of caissons was one of a triangular form, in which was reared the cutwater of the pier. Each pier, with its cutwater, thus required six caissons. These were sunk about twenty feet into the bed of the river, and were afterwards filled with concrete and brickwork, as also the intervening spaces. In addition to these permanent caissons, others of a temporary character were introduced, and the whole process involved the constant employment of divers, as well as of steam engines, the latter to pump out the water from the interior of the caissons. On this solid mass of ironwork, concrete, and brickwork, was laid the combined brickwork and granite, forming the superstructure of the bridge.

Conspicuous on each pier is a column of red polished granite, from ten to twelve feet high, and about seven feet in diameter. The small height, in proportion to the diameter, gives to these columns a peculiarly massive or compressed appearance. If they were ugly we could call them stumpy; but they are not ugly, and therefore deserve a more complimentary term. Each column has a highly ornamental capital and cornice, and on the top of all comes the parapet of the bridge, which at that part is made of granite and forms a species of battlement, being in fact a recess or bay from the pavement of the bridge, somewhat similar to those on London bridge, only more ornamental in style and semi-octangular in shape. The base of each column, as well as the capital, is of Portland stone, finely carved. The capitals are extremely rich. Those on the upper river side are made to represent river birds and plants, while the capitals on the opposite or down-river side are representative of marine life—gulls and seaweed. The treatment is very bold, and reflects credit on the sculptor, Mr. Phillip. Springing from the piers, we have the immense wrought-iron girders, nine to each arch, placed side by side, and braced transversely with iron-work in the usual manner. The spandrins of the arches are filled in with iron lattice-work, decorated with floral bosses. The external iron work will be painted of a bronze-green, relieved by the gilding of the bosses. The parapet of the bridge is of open iron work, which also will be painted bronze-green. Passing from each of the abutments is an enormous pilaster or pedestal of granite, with carved cornice in Portland stone. Two of these flank each end of the bridge, or will do so when the fourth is completed at the northwest angle. Viewed from the roadway, these pedestals have a fine effect, and are suggestive of statuary—equestrian or otherwise which we suppose at some date will crown their summit.

The architectural style of the bridge is Venetian Gothic. Its length is 920 feet, and the gradient is one in forty. The rise is, therefore, gentle, and the approach is easy, even on the Southern side, where the ground dips. The breadth inside the parapets is 75 feet, London bridge being 53. Each pavement is 15 feet wide, or 6 feet more than on London Bridge, having 45 feet for the roadway. The height of the parapet or the balustrade is moderate but efficient, averaging 3 feet 8 inches, being slightly in excess of that on Westminster Bridge. While viewing the liberal breadth of footway and the noble aspect of the bridge generally, we seemed almost presented with an anti-climax in the shape of sundry iron cylinders, stuck vertically into the pavement. We could scarcely believe our eyes, but were, nevertheless, assured that the lamps to light this bridge were to be stuck on posts, after the good old-fashioned style, intruding on the footway and obtruding themselves on the eye in a manner by no means favorable to architectural effect. No doubt some economy of light will be achieved by this arrangement; yet it must be a poor lamp which cannot cast its rays over half the interval of seventy-five feet—that is to say, about a dozen yards. Lamp standards, with lamps on groups, would shed abundant light if placed on the parapet, where they need not be any eye-sore. If they were in this latter position, the gas could be laid on through pipes independent of the pavement. According to the present arrangement the pipes are under the pavement, and whenever they require attention—though it may be but seldom—some of the stones will have to be raised. At all times the iron posts will be an obstruction. They stand back a foot from the roadway, and therefore practically occupy—where they occur—about two feet out of the fifteen. If fifteen space is not too much, thirteen feet is too little. Concerning the pavement, we should observe that it is not flagged with granite, but with York stone, the advantage of the latter material consisting in its affording a firm hold for the feet, which granite does not. The latter, we presume, is the more permanent material; but York stone is said to be very durable.

The pulling down of the old bridge commenced in June, 1864. The erection of the new bridge began about a year later, the memorial stone being laid by Lord Mayor Hale, in July, 1865. Much difficulty was experienced in constructing the foundations, particularly at the Northern end, where the bed of the river proved extremely unfavorable for the work. The engineers of the bridge are Messrs. Cubitt & Carr. The contractors—both for pulling down the old bridge and erecting the new one—are Messrs. P. and A. Thorn & Co., whose engineer, Mr. F. W. Bryant, has acted as their representative in carrying out the works. The temporary bridge—itself an ingenious structure—was erected by Messrs. Rennie & Logan. The iron work used in the new bridge—between 5000 and 6000 tons in all—has been supplied by Messrs. Lloyds, Fosters & Co., of Wednesbury, in Staffordshire.

Foreign Items.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Just at this moment, when there is so much plain speaking and plain writing upon the Irish land question, a perusal of the Ribbon oath may not be uninstructive. Some short time ago a party of the Irish constabulary made a raid upon a public-house, and in the course of a search found the oath of which the following is a copy:—

I (A. B.) hereby agree to become a true and loyal member of this society, and I solemnly swear before Almighty God to be true and loyal to the brotherhood, and to each member of the same; and I will be obedient to my committee and superior officers, and agree to all their articles, laws, rules, and regulations that have been since the commencement, and all amendments added thereto, and to perform all duties imposed on me with loyalty, faith, and fidelity; and I swear that neither hopes or fears, rewards or punishments, shall induce me to give evidence against any brother or brothers for any act or expression of theirs done or made collectively or individually. And, in pursuance of this obligation, I swear to aid, as best I can, with purse and person, any brother or brothers who may be in distress; and I further swear to owe no allegiance to any Protestant or heretic sovereign, ruler, prince, or potentate, and that I will not regard any oath delivered to me by them or their subjects, be they judge, magistrate, or else, as binding. And I swear to aid as best I can any brother or brothers who may be on trial for any act or expression of theirs, before magistrate, judge, jury, or else, and to be ready at all times to aid by every means in my power to assist in procuring his or their liberation, and, if myself a witness, to disregard any oath delivered to me on such occasions by judge, jury, magistrate, counsel, clerk, lawyer, official, or else; and that I will not regard such oath as binding. And in revenge for the sufferings of our forefathers, and protection of our rights, I further solemnly swear to aid, as best I can, in exterminating and extirpating all Protestants and heretics out of Ireland or elsewhere; to hunt, pursue, shoot, and destroy all Protestant or heretic landlords, proprietors, or employers; and also to hunt, shoot, pursue, and destroy all landlords or proprietors belonging to the Church of Rome should he or they evict his or their tenants from any house, land, home, or holding of theirs. And I further solemnly swear to aid, as best I can, in burning down, sacking, and destroying all Protestant or heretic churches or places of worship, and all houses used as such by members of different heretical denominations in this country, and to level the same to the ground.

I also solemnly swear to have no intercourse, communion, or trade, neither to buy or sell, barter or exchange, give or take, nor have any dealings whatever with said Protestants or heretics, unless on such occasions as cannot be avoided.

I also swear to defend the farmer, the poor man, the widow and the orphans of any brother or former brother against the oppression of the landlords and the tyranny of Saxon laws; and I further solemnly swear to do all in my power to procure the independence of Ireland, and aid as best I can in allowing none but Irishmen to possess Irish land, and Ireland for the Irish.

I also solemnly swear to shoot, destroy, hunt, and pursue to death any former brother who may turn informer or traitor, or who may refuse to perform any duty ordered by his committees or superior officers, or any duty which may fall by lot or otherwise to execute. And I agree shat my person shall be at all times at their service to go wherever required or do whatever sent, and also to aid by every means in my power any brother or brothers of this society executing the orders of other committees or officers belonging thereto, though not in my district; and to aid as best I can he or them in the performance of their duty.

And I most solemnly swear to keep all secrets, passwords, signs, orders, or otherwise belonging to this society, and that I shall never divulge the same by word of mouth, or otherwise; and I swear neither to mark, write, or indite with pen, pencil, stone, chalk, or any other mineral or substance above or under wood, above or under water, above or under land; above or under air, on the sea or elsewhere, or to use therewith any substance whatever above or under, etc. etc., be it herb, shrub, tree, wood, liquid, mineral, or else, above or below this earth, above or under, etc. etc.; or to use therewith any liquid, marking fluid, ink, or any marking substance whatever, above or under, etc. etc., in the sea or elsewhere, to betray or inform of any signs, secrets, passwords, orders, doings, actions, or expressions that have been, that are being, or that will be belonging to this brotherhood.

—In a report to the Madras Government by Surgeon Day on the Indian river fisheries, he states that certain Hindoo ceremonies appear to be yearly, or oftener, gone through with respect to the fisheries. Not far from the bungalow near the Lower Coleroon Anicut stands a colossal elephant, about thirty-six feet high, fully caparisoned, and with several large figures around it. Beyond this, again, and covered by the sacred peepul tree, are two small temples at right angles to one another, in one of which a sacrificial light is constantly, if not invariably, burning before the figure of an idol. Inside this little temple, Surgeon Day saw three sacrificial knives, and the snout of saw-fish, on which the god is said to ride. Passing near this place late one evening, he heard a tinkling of bells, and going quietly up perceived that they were about to sacrifice a black goat. A native was vainly trying to induce it to proceed towards a large solid block of stone; force was then resorted to, and the victim's head placed over the block, when down fell the executioner's sickle-shaped sword. The blood of the sacrifice was offered to the idol, the executioner received the head, the priest four annas, and the worshippers, who were fishermen, bore away the body. On questioning them, they informed Surgeon Day that every fortnight the contractor who farms the fishery sacrificed a black goat for the purpose of propitiating the idol and getting him to let the freshes come down to increase his captures of fish. The devotees ate the body of the victim. In the Godavery, at Coconada, there is a yearly ceremony, when the fishermen go in a body to the river's banks, and there boil milk and rice together; they then worship, and end by a feast off some goats killed for the occasion. In this country we do not sacrifice goats, but are ourselves the victims of our fishmongers.

—Recent returns show that the percentages of death after limb amputations under different conditions and degrees of aggregation and isolation are as follows:—In the large Parisian hospitals, 62 in 100 die; in British hospitals, with 300 to 600 beds, 41; with 300 to 201 beds, 30; with 200 to 101 beds, 23; with 100 to 26 beds, 18; 25 beds or less, 14; in isolated rooms in county practice, 11. Sir James Simpson argues from this that the congregation of patients upon a given spot, or within a given establishment, enhances the chances of death to those that are there operated upon and treated, while on the other hand the more that patients are separated and isolated, the more surely they recover from the knife of the surgeon, and in all probability from other accidents and disease. There is safety, he maintains, in segregation, danger in aggregation. Assuming this theory to be correct, and it appears to be borne out by facts, we cannot be surprised at the mortality of the children of the poor, who are huddled together in their homes, the dead, the dying, and the diseased, in a seething mass which defies the skill of medical science to deal with, and is disgraceful to a civilized community.

—*Pesti Naplo*, the organ of the Deak party, strongly condemns the proposal of the Home Minister of Vienna to introduce a more centralized system of government in the western half of the empire. "It should not be forgotton," it says, "that Cis-Leithania is formed of an agglomeration of different people, and that Galicia and Bohemia at least have a right to be placed in an analogous position to that occupied by Croatia in Hungary." Hungary itself, it adds, is interested in the decentralization of Cis-Leithania. "Prussia is the Macedon of Germany, and sooner or later she will absorb the German provinces of Austria. Consequently, she would absorb the whole of Cis-Leithania if that country became Germanized through the centralization of its administrative system at Vienna. If, on the other hand, the Slavonic populations of Austria are allowed to develop their natural forces, and, supported by Hungary, to exercise their due influence in the State, Austria will be enabled to resist all foreign attack. The maintenance of Austria is of importance to Hungary, and we have no fear as to our ability to support her even against the Germans."

—The semi-official *Videedan*, of Belgrade, expresses great alarm at the military preparations which are now being made by Turkey. It says that three entrenched camps are now being constructed by the Turkish authorities—one at Iskelessi, one at Roushtchouk, and one at Sophia. The first is already finished, and is occupied by 22,000 troops; the second is to be held by a corps d'armee under Field-Marshal Abdul Kerim Pasha, and the third will be occupied by the sixth corps. In Bosnia, too, the new Governor, Savfet Pasha, has replaced all the civil officials by soldiers, who, directly they entered on their new functions, called upon the Mussulman inhabitants to state what arms they have in their possession. It is said that the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be organized on a military system similar to that which exists in the Austrian province known as the Military Frontier, and that instructions will shortly be forwarded from Constantinople for that purpose.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:

Way Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:35 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philade phia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6¾, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11 30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:20 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:30 A. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accomm dation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:05 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:45, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:00 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:20 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M. 12:45, and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5:55 and 8:12 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7:25 and 11:30 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:10 and 5:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:10 and 7:05 A. M. and 6:16 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:00 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:35 and 11:50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKS CASE.

Under Way at Last.

The Prisoners and Their Accusers in Court—Precautions Against the Whisky Ring—Commencement of the Trial.

This morning a detachment of policemen surrounded the prison van which brought up James Dougherty and Hugh Marra, who are to be tried for the attempted assassination of Revenue Detective Brooks, and Neil McLaughlin, the hack-driver, who is the Commonwealth's witness against them. The entrances and stairways leading to the court-room of the Quarter Sessions, over which Judge Ludlow presided, were guarded by policemen, the purpose of which precaution was to protect the witness McLaughlin against any violence that might be attempted upon him by the desperate friends of the accused. Counsel for the defense were in attendance, and also the detectives who worked up the case for the prosecution, and preparation was made to begin the trial of this most important and interesting case. The selection of a jury was commenced. John W. McGonegal was called to the box, but set aside by the Commonwealth without a challenge, either peremptory or for cause, which was objected to by Mr. Cassidy, for the defense. In support of his action Mr. Dwight cited the case of Warren vs. the Commonwealth, in which Chief-Justice Thompson decided that the custom of the Commonwealth setting jurors aside was an ancient and uniform one, confirmed by the common law and practice in this State, and was sustained. The defense answered that this was so only in felonies the penalty of which was death, but it was never so in our courts in felonies of a lower grade.

The Judge, in passing upon the question, said that the leading authority in this State allowed this privilege to the Commonwealth, not as a prerogative, but as an indulgence, which could work no injury to the prisoners, or deprive them of any right the policy of the law had accorded them; and, governed by this authority, he was bound to sustain the District Attorney.

Under this ruling a number of jurors were called and stood aside.

The jury as first selected consisted of the following gentlemen:—

George S. Kidd,	Jacob Frank,
J. F. Loyd,	Harry Warren,
John Sill,	John Donaldson,
M. Eberly,	Adam Ruth,
John H. Addison,	George B. Cripps,
Benjamin Brockman,	Jesse K. Cooper.

In exercising the right of challenge on the part of the defense, William B. Mann, Esq., challenged Jacob Frank for cause, and asked him if he knew what case he was called to try, and he said he did not know particularly what was the case. Mr. Mann challenged him upon the ground of a lack of intelligence, saying that if, after seeing a batch of policemen lining the halls of the court, the United States law officers aiding the District Attorney (Messrs. Aubrey H. Smith and John K. Valentine were sitting beside Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Dwight), and all this concourse of spectators gathered in court this morning, the juror did not know what case was to be tried, he certainly had not sufficient intelligence to sit in judgment upon it. Of course, such a challenge as this was at once overruled, and Mr. Mann was obliged to resort to his peremptory challenge.

The Judge said that, as in all cases below the grade of capital the jury would be sworn together, he would in form counsel for the defense that they had the right to challenge before the oath was administered. He would go one step further, and instruct the panel that if any one of them had formed an opinion in this case that would incapacitate him from sitting, it was his duty to let it be known.

One gentleman, E. Shaw, arose and said he had formed such an opinion, and was therefore excused, and another called in his place.

Another gentleman made a similar statement and was excused, and another gentleman called in his place.

The jury, as selected and sworn, was composed of the following gentlemen:—

George S. Kidd,	Joseph Miller,
M. Eberly,	John Donaldson,
John H. Addison,	John B. Cripps,
Benjamin Brockman,	Henry Kipple,
Harry Warren,	Charles B. Doane,
J. B. Paxon,	Phineas Lewis.

Mr. Mann offered to challenge a juror after the oath had been administered, but was not allowed to do so by the Judge.

Judge Ludlow informed the jury that he would exercise the power of retaining the jury in custody until the conclusion of this trial, and in order to facilitate it he would hold three sessions a day, adjourning at 1½ o'clock, meeting again about 3, adjourning at 6 until 7, and then sitting late at night. Mr. Mann said the prisoners were rather peculiarly circumstanced, never having had a hearing, not knowing what was the nature of the evidence to be produced against them, and having had no opportunity for preparation; and therefore he would ask the Court to dispense with the night session. The Judge said he would settle this matter later in the day.

District Attorney Gibbons opened the case of the Commonwealth, laying before the jury the indictment charging James Dougherty and Hugh Mara with an assault and battery with intent to kill and murder James Brooks. He would make a brief statement of the facts he proposed to prove, and then it would devolve upon the jury carefully to weigh the facts and say whether the accused were guilty or innocent of the offenses charged.

The Grand Jury having fully inquired into the case, presented the prisoners at the bar as the persons who on the 6th day of September last inflicted the dangerous wounds upon Mr. Brooks in the store of John Keenan, No. 112 North Front street. Mr. Brooks was employed by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the purpose of detecting and preventing frauds upon the national revenues, and his duty required him to make many official visits to whisky establishments. He was more frequently on duty in this particular locality than elsewhere.

During the week immediately preceding the 6th of September a carriage, drawn by a pair of spirited horses, containing two persons, and driven by a young man, was for several days driven up and down the localities where Mr. Brooks was mostly attending to his business; the same persons were in attendance upon this carriage on each occasion. On Friday the carriage drew up in Front street, and the two men walked up and down between Callowhill and Arch streets, and returned to the carriage and drove away.

On Saturday the same thing occurred. On this latter day Mr. Brooks had been at Keenan's and said he would be there again on the following Monday. When Monday morning came the carriage was in the locality early in the morning, knowing that Mr. Mr. Brooks frequently began his rounds at an early hour. Between 12 and 1 o'clock Mr. Brooks made his appearance and went into Keenan's store. The carriage was then stationed on the same side of the street with the store, and three men entered. Mr. Brooks was standing at the counting-house desk examining an account book.

The men walked towards the counting-room and stopped a short distance from it; Mr. Brooks was standing with his back towards them; perceiving them enter, he turned and saw them talking with Keenan's son, and then resumed his work. One of the men entered the counting-room by stealth, approached near him and shot him; the ball passing through the right shoulder and the right lung, and lodged behind one of the lower ribs. The assailant at once fled, and Mr. Brooks pursued him, but before he had gone many steps another one of the men struck him a glancing blow upon the temple with a black-jack, and Mr. Brooks fell to the floor.

Almost immediately he arose and resumed his pursuit of the assassins, who ran to the carriage and dashed off. Mr. Brooks fell exhausted on the sidewalk, was taken to an apothecary's near by, and thence removed to his own home. By the providence of God Mr. Brooks, a husband and father and a faithful public officer, is here to tell the story of his wrongs. It is expected to prove that the two men were in that carriage each day during the preceding week, that the carriage waiting in front of Keenan's store on the 6th of September was in their service, that they were the men who ran from the store and drove away. They were arrested in the city of New York upon a requisition found by our Grand Jury. It was not the fault of these prisoners that they had not deprived a wife of a loving husband, a family of a father and protector, and that they are not now upon trial for one of the most dastardly murders ever recorded upon the annals of crime.

The following witnesses were called for the Commonwealth:—

Andrew Grear sworn—Live at the rear of No. 116 N. Front street; I was in the city on the day Mr. Brooks was shot; I think it was on Thursday, September 6, between 12 and 1 o'clock; I was passing Mr. Keenan's store going to where I work; I heard a shot and I turned to look in, and saw three men rush out, run to a carriage standing close by, get in, and drive off rapidly; a man came out of the store and ran after the carriage; I understood that was Mr. Brooks; I did not know either of those three men; the carriage was standing on Front street, above Keenan's.

Cross-examined—I have not seen Mr. Brooks (Mr. Brooks here stood up); I cannot say this is the gentleman; the man I saw following the carriage had on light clothes; I did not see a pistol in his hand.

Benjamin Franklin, detective, sworn—I remember the day when Mr. Brooks was shot, Monday, September 6; I saw Mr. Brooks that day after he was shot; he was in Mr. Martin's store, Front street, above Arch, some three or four doors above Keenan's store; he was lying on a lounge, bleeding at the mouth; I was with him some ten minutes when a carriage came and I took him home in it; I did not go to his house.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell sworn—I am a practising physician; I know Mr. James J. Brooks; I was called upon by Mr. Aubrey Smith between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of September 6, to see Mr. Brooks; I found him at his residence in Fourth street, about Spruce; he was in bed suffering from a ball wound in the right chest; the ball had entered the back at the lower edge of the shoulder blade, had taken a forward direction, and, I believe, wounding the lung; it is, I think, impossible to say where that ball lodged; it is still in his body.

Dennis Kennedy sworn—I drive a horse and wagon: I live at No. 4 Ablton place, which is in Front street, above Arch, north of Keenan's store; I remember the day of this occurrence; I was standing in front of Elford street, which is about No. 118 N. Front street, and saw a carriage driven by pretty fast, and saw a man come up with a pistol in his hand; the carriage was going north, driven by a two-horse carriage; the man with the pistol ran by me, and went into Martin's liquor store; I did not see him again after that; I judge this was about a quarter after 12 o'clock; I think Mr. Brooks is the man who ran by me.

Here the Court took a recess until 2½ o'clock.

THE RUSH LEGACY.

Meeting of the Philadelphia Library Company To-day—Additional Action Upon the Bequest.

To-day at noon a meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Library Company, or their proxies, assembled in the hall of the library, in Fifth street, below Chesnut, to take action upon the resolutions lately adopted which accepted the legacy of Dr. James Rush.

Mr. Eli K. Price was called to the chair.

Messrs. King and Biddle were appointed tellers.

The Chairman, after calling the meeting to order, directed the tellers to ascertain whether or not a quorum of the stockholders was present.

The tellers announced that 243 members in person or by proxy were present, and consequently a quorum.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted. The following report was then presented by Judge King:—

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY, Oct. 19.—The undersigned, appointed tellers under a resolution adopted by the stockholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1869, to receive and count the votes cast for and against four resolutions reported by the joint committee of stockholders and directors, and a fifth resolution offered by Hon. Henry M. Phillips, the said votes to be taken on the 19th day of October, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and report the result, hereby report that they have attended to that duty, and do hereby certify as follows:—That 597 members voted in person or by proxy.

That 298 votes were cast in favor of the first resolution, and 293 against it.

That 256 votes were cast in favor of the second resolution, and 301 against it.

That 213 votes were cast in favor of the third resolution, and 362 votes against it.

That 268 votes were cast in favor of the fourth resolution, and 233 against it.

That 259 votes were cast in favor of the fifth resolution, and 316 against it.

And we do further report that the joint resolution, to wit:—

"*Resolved*, That the stockholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia do hereby accept the legacy of Dr. James Rush, according to the terms expressed in his will,—"

was agreed to, and that the remaining resolutions were disagreed to.

In witness whereof, etc. EDWARD KING.
G. BIDDLE.

The foregoing report was accepted.

Mr. Frederick Fraley, in a few words, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the bequest of Dr. James Rush be postponed, and that a committee consisting of five members and the Directors be appointed to take the subject into consideration, who shall recommend to the members, at a meeting to be called by the Directors, such action as they may deem expedient or necessary.

Mr. J. Ross Snowden also in a brief speech presented the following as a substitute for the preceding resolution of Mr. Fraley:—

Whereas, A majority of the stockholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia has accepted by a stock vote, on the 19th inst., the legacy of the late Dr. James Rush, according to the terms expressed in his will, therefore

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the said vote be entered on the minutes of the Library Company as the acceptance by said company of the munificent and philanthropic bequest of Dr. Rush.

Resolved, That a committee to consist of three stockholders and three Directors, be appointed to co-operate with the executors of Dr. Rush in carrying into effect the provisions of the said will.

Resolved, That the early construction of a fire-proof building, to contain the valuable books, papers, and other treasures of the library company, as well as those which will hereafter be obtained, is an object of the highest importance, and demands the immediate attention of the company and of the executor of the will of Dr. Rush.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions adopted by a vote of the stockholders, together with these proceedings, be sent to H. J. Williams, the executor of Dr. Rush.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Snowden's substitute, when it was rejected.

The vote upon the original resolution of Mr. Fraley being then taken, the resolution was carried.

Upon motion, adjourned.

TARGET PRACTICE.—THE AWARD OF PRIZES TO THE NATIONAL GUARDS.—The National Guards Regiment, under command of Colonel Harmanus Neff, on Tuesday proceeded to West Philadelphia for target practice. Last night the judges met at the hall, Race street, below Sixth, where, after the measurements had been made, the following awards were announced:—

NEAREST TO BULL'S-EYE.

Captain John H. Meger, Co. G, 12⅞ inches.
Sergeant H. S. Godshall, Co. D, 14 inches.
Private John C. Ayres, Co. F, 14 7-16 inches.
Sergeant C. H. Mattison, Co. C, 14 9-16 inches.
Sergeant B. Tyte, Co. A, 16 inches.
Captain John G. Kelley, Co. D, 16¾ inches.
Sergeant J. Castle Turner, Co. A, 20 3-16 inches.
Private John Wurst, Co. A, 20 9-16 inches.
Sergeant L. J. Clark, Co. G, 21 1-16 inches.
Private W. R. S. Cooper, Co. D, 22 11-16 inches.
Private Jos. P. Cramer, Jr., Co. F, 25 1-16 inches.

There are but nine prizes, as follows:—

First, California Medal; Second, Guard de Lafayette Medal; Third, Gray Medal; Fourth (star), Lyle Medal; Fifth, Lyle (Rutter) Medal; Sixth, Justin Medal; Seventh, Winslow Medal; Eighth, Rutter Musket; Ninth, Rollins Musket.

All of the medals, excepting the Butler, are of solid gold, the first prize being valued at three hundred dollars. The Butler medal is of silver.

In addition to the above there was the leather medal, which was won by Captain C. W. Smith, of Co. H.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Suit has been brought recently against several parties in this city for not affixing two-cent stamps to receipts, as the law requires.

—Yesterday a couple of Mayor Fox's policemen—Thos. Evans, No. 267, and John C. Martin, No. 283—were before Alderman Beitler for committing an outrageous assault and battery on Mr. William J. Davidson, and were held to answer.

—The old buildings between the American Hotel and the Board of Trade buildings, on Chesnut street, above Fifth, will shortly be torn down and fine stores erected on the sites.

—A meeting of delegates of companies intending to participate in the reception of the Friendship Fire Company will be held to-night in the Hand-in-Hand engine house.

—There was a trot yesterday afternoon at Point Breeze Park between br. m. Gazelle and bl. m. Lizzie Patchen. Gazelle won in three straight heats. Time, 2:41, 2:42, 2:43.

—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late John W. Claghorn, Esq., took place from his residence, No. 1009 Arch street.

—The Bedford Street Mission appeals to the charitable for aid before the winter sets in.

—The passenger railway companies are announcing their annual meetings.

THE GUILLOTINE.—Once started, this weapon of political warfare has been continued until 19 of the remaining 38 Republicans on the police force have been decapitated. The following have been appointed to fill the vacancies:—

First district—John L. McQuade.
Second district—Philip Miller.
Fourth district—William H. Mahoney.
Fifth district—Cornelius J. Johnson.
Ninth district—Theodore H. Brady.
Tenth district—Peter Markin, Thomas Campbell, James McLean, and James F. Clark, Lieutenant, *vice* Spear.
Twelfth district—Samuel Hiser, Lieutenant, *vice* Jacoby; Frederick Williams, Leopold Beckman, Thomas Haggerty, Frederick Clopp, and Theodore Reynolds.
Sixteenth district—James Winse.
Seventeenth district—John B. Guyon.
Reserve—John F. Fogg.
Delaware Harbor—Walter Clowsen.

THE VISITING FIREMEN.—The Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, of Norfolk, will spend to-day in visiting the houses of various fire companies, and will leave for Wilmington, to-night. Prior to their departure they will partake of a banquet at the house of the Moyamensing Hose Company.

A NEW HOSE HOUSE DEDICATED.—The Good Intent Hose Company, of Roxborough, took possession of a new hall yesterday. It is situated on Hippel's lane, and is a two-story stone structure, surmounted by a tower from which a fine view is given of Philadelphia and the surrounding country. The occasion was celebrated by a parade, which marched through the various thoroughfares in the following order:—A squad of policemen under Lieutenant John Kelly; Independent Cornet Band; Good Intent Hose Company, with a new hose carriage; Manayunk Steam Fire Engine Company. Having reached the hall, the company assembled in the audience room, where speeches were made by John Delavan, Esq., and Horatio Gates Jones, Esq.

BEQUESTS.—The will of the late James Moore has been admitted to probate in the office of the Register of Wills. It contains a bequest of $500 to the Rector and Trustees of All Saints' Church, the interest of which is to be devoted to purchasing fuel for the poor of the church. $2000 for the erection or purchase of a parsonage for said church, and $500, the interest of which is to be used for the benefit of the Sabbath School attached to the said church.

The will of John W. Claghorn, Esq., was also probated this morning. The only bequest in it is of $500 to the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.—The liquor store of Bernard Carr, at Beach and Brown streets, was broken into this morning and the noise occasioned by the thief awakened the bartender, who, on coming down stairs, captured a fellow giving the name of John Burns. On him was found $20 in money, which he is alleged to have abstracted from the till, and a lot of tools, with which he had forced the back door. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

FIRES.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning a lot of hay in the loft of a stable on Darien street, above Poplar, was consumed by fire. The loss is trifling.

At 2 o'clock this morning a frame stable on Montgomery avenue, below Ridge avenue, was totally destroyed. It belonged to Mr. Cavanagh, and was attached to a brick-yard. Five valuable horses perished in the flames.

POLICEMEN SUSPENDED.—Policemen Thomas Evans and John C. Martin, of the Sixth district, who are charged with committing an assault and battery on William J. Davidson, Esq., have been suspended from duty, and an investigation will be commenced by the Police Court on Saturday next.

CAPTURED IN THE ACT.—Thomas Johnson was arrested last evening at No. 605 South Front street, for the larceny of a coat and a pair of pants. The articles were found on him, as he was leaving the house by the front door. Alderman Lutz sent him below.

CASUALTY.—Yesterday morning Daniel Jones, aged fifty years, had his hand badly crushed by being caught in some machinery at Jones' Mill, Hestonville. He was taken to his home at Fifty-second street and Meeting-house Lane.

THE RAILROAD CLERKS.—The meeting announced to take place this morning at the Washington House of railroad clerks has been postponed until this afternoon, in order to allow a larger attendance.

ROBESON.

Rumored Opposition to His Confirmation by the Senate—The New Clique.

If we may credit the statement subjoined here, there is a fever being placed in position to upset Mr. Secretary Robeson. It will be seen that personal spite and personal selfishness are the moving impulses which govern some of our aspiring Congressmen. Writes the *Herald* correspondent from Washington:—

There is a story going about here to the effect that certain Senators, and particularly Drake, of Missouri, intend to oppose the confirmation of Secretary Robeson on the meeting of Congress. Neither Robeson nor Belknap, it will be remembered, have yet received a Senatorial endorsement, which is necessary to their complete appointment. Grimes' retirement from the Senate leaves the chairmanship of Naval Committee vacant, and Drake is said to be an eager candidate for the position. Drake is a man of strong likes and dislikes, and is reported to have some personal spite against Vice-Admiral Porter. This spite, it is reported, extends to Robeson, whom Drake assumes to be identical with Porter. He believes Porter has great influence over Mr. Robeson, and therefore desires to defeat the latter's confirmation in the hope of getting in some one who will throw Porter overboard altogether. This is one of the alleged reasons. Another is that Congress at its last session cut down materially the estimates for the navy, which economical hint, it is given out, has been disregarded by the department, which has expended the entire appropriation in addition to such sums as were obtained from the sale of war vessels. The cause of this expenditure ought to be satisfactory to inquisitive Senators. The department desired to place its vessels in proper condition for use in case of any difficulty that might spring out of the Cuban complications, and laid out the money to very good purposes. A third reason assigned for the anti-Robeson movement is the fact that the great State of Pennsylvania has no representative in the Cabinet, while the little Democratic region of New Jersey is honored with one. The Keystoners think that after two hard struggles, successfully made, to keep Republicanism in the ascendant in their State, they are entitled to a Cabinet recognition in preference to Jersey. On the other hand it is stated that there is precious little vitality in the anti-Robeson movement. The Naval Secretary feels quite easy in his shoes, and troubles his mind with no fears as to his confirmation, Drake to the contrary notwithstanding. On the reassembling of Congress Mr. Robeson and his friend Porter may suddenly loom up into very great importance. Should the President act as some of his friends declare he will regarding Cuba, Senators will very probably be in no mood to bother either Robeson or Porter. These friends of Grant say that in his message he will incorporate all that has transpired in Cabinet and diplomatically regarding Cuba, and that he will recommend Congress to sustain the Republican cause in the "ever faithful isle," or at least express himself in favor of recognizing the struggling patriots. Should Mr. Fish's prediction of a war with Spain then come true, of course the struggle would be mainly on the ocean, and Porter would be the man of the hour.

"Out of His Hide."

Late Wednesday afternoon a little girl hastily entered the Coroners' office and desired the attendance of one of the Coroners upon her father, David Klein, living at No. 439 Pearl street, at the same time alleging that he had been brutally beaten and kicked by a merchant named Young, doing business at No. 42 Walker street, and was in a dangerous condition.

Deputy Coroner Cushman at once waited upon Mr. Klein, whom he found suffering severely but not at all dangerous. Mr. Klein stated that with his lawyer he called to serve a writ upon Sonenthal Moritz, bookkeeper for Mr. Young, when, without provocation, the latter seized him by the hair of the head and kicked him in the abdomen and back in the most brutal manner. As an ante-mortem examination was unnecessary, Mr. Klein was recommended to make a complaint against his assailant before Judge Hogan, at the Tombs. The injured man has a judgment against Moritz, and a suit is pending between them in the Superior Court.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"It will be gratifying to the numerous creditors of the Gold exchange Bank to learn that the process of liquidation has progressed so far as to enable the receiver to pay twenty-five per cent. of all claims which have been adjusted, and the following notice has been accordingly issued:—

"'NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice to all creditors of the Gold Exchange Bank whose claims have been adjusted, that, pursuant to an order this day obtained from the Supreme Court, giving express authority to make such payments, he is prepared to pay twenty-five per cent. upon the amounts of such adjusted claims on and after the 21st inst. Dealers whose claims have been approved will please hand them in without delay, and upon verification of the same the twenty-five per cent. will immediately be paid.

"'C. N. JORDAN, Receiver.'

"Outside of the Vanderbilt stocks there was no interruption to the dulness which seems to have settled upon Wall street. The money market was abundantly supplied at 5 to 7 per cent., according to the standing of borrowers and the character of collaterals. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 9 to 12 per cent. discount. In the foreign exchanges there was more activity, and some of the prime bankers advanced their rates a quarter per cent., and all of them an eighth per cent. It seems that the large imports create an urgent inquiry for bills, and although the produce exports are large, the bills drawn against them are rapidly absorbed. Heretofore the regular drawers had to compete with the offerings of bond bills as well as of produce bills, but the exports of bonds have been light of late, while a number of coupons have arrived from Europe, which, if not reinvested, must be covered by bills of exchange. The gold market was extremely dull, and the price still stood at 130⅜@130½. The Government market was firm at the noon board in consequence of the proposal of the Government to purchase two millions of bonds to-day, and the 67's sold quite freely at 118½. The offerings of the Sub-Treasury were so large, however—over $5,000,000—that the market became heavy and prices fell off an eighth to a quarter per cent. for the leading issues.

"Southern securities were without special feature, and the market dull, except for the Tennessees and North Carolinas, which absorb any speculative interest there may be in this department of the Stock Exchange."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Revenue from Whisky and Tobacco—Remarkable Increase in the West—Preparations for the Mississippi Election—The Sabine Hoax—Who Purchased the $10,000 Mirrors?

The Circuit Judgeships.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Wonderful Difference.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Supervisor Bloomfield, of Illinois, reports that for the year ending September 20, 1868, Tazewell county, Illinois, from all sources, paid $134,000, in round numbers, Internal Revenue tax, and that for the year ending September 20, 1869, it paid in round numbers, $518,000.

During the former year all the distilleries in the town of Pekin run most of the time, and the tax for the greater part of that period was two dollars per gallon. For the last year only one distillery has run continually, and it alone has paid during that time $135,000, being more than the whole county the year before. He also reports that taxes on tobacco have increased in Chicago about $14,000 in the last month over the corresponding month of last year.

The Mississippi Election.

The Secretary has assigned the following officers to duty in connection with the registration and election in Mississippi; they are ordered to report to General Ames:—Major Nelson, Captain Hogen, Major Von Herrman, Major C. J. Wilson, and a half-dozen lieutenants.

That Hoax.

A letter has been received at the Navy Department from Commander J. G. Walker, of the frigate Sabine. Referring to the reported mutiny on board the Sabine, he says:—"Papers received from home are filled with reports of a mutiny on board this ship. It is scarcely necessary to say that there has been no trouble of any kind on board."

Commissioner Delano

is closeted with the President for some time this morning, arranging matters about the revenue, and determining upon appointments to fill vacancies now existing in the Revenue Department.

Senator Cameron

is to be here next week. The Senator will keep house here this winter, and proposes to entertain largely. He comes here next week to look after the fitting-up of his establishment.

Those Mirrors.

Several large mirrors were recently received at the Internal Revenue Bureau, but were too large for Delano's room, and were returned to the dealers in New York, who claim pay for them. Delano says he didn't order them, and Superintendent Rice says he did not. Rice has gone to New York to see about it. The mirrors are said to be worth ten thousand dollars each.

Hon. Thomas W. Harrison,

Judge of the Third Circuit of West Virginia, is urged for the new United States Circuit Judgeship embraced in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, and North and South Carolina.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Convention of Locomotive Engineers.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The sixth annual Convention of Locomotive Engineers in the United States was in session yesterday in this city, a large number of delegates from nearly all the States and from Canada being present. Charles Wilson, Grand Chief Engineer of the brotherhood, delivered a lengthy address, congratulating the convention on the advancement of the brotherhood since the last annual session.

During the year fourteen charters have been granted for new divisions.

The address was chiefly devoted to the objects of the association, namely, to elevate the standing and improve the efficiency of locomotive engineers. He recommends that total abstinence from all that can intoxicate as the only safe and consistent ground for the brotherhood. The Mast Hope disaster on the Erie Railroad was reviewed, and the cause assigned that the engineer had been running two successive nights without sleep. The address was ordered to be published. Adjourned till to-day.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Cotton quiet and nominal at 26½c.; no sales reported. Flour quiet and less firm; quotations are entirely unaltered from yesterday. Wheat dull; red, $1·40@1·50. Corn dull; white, $1·10@1·17; yellow, $1·10. Oats dull at 59@60c. Rye, $1·10@1·12. Pork firm at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 20½c.; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18½@19c. Whisky dull at $1·20@1·21.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Michigan.

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—The steam saw mill and the adjoining carpenter and blacksmith shops of Ryerson & Johnson, were burned at Muskegan yesterday. Loss, $20,000; no insurance.

Fire in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—The tobacco factory of Mr. Dickson, at Hamilton, Missouri, was burned on Tuesday night. Loss, $30,000; partially insured.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Gold advanced to 130½. Governments dull, and slightly lower. Stocks were steady at opening, but subsequently showed weakness; especially in Vanderbilt shares was this noticeable. New York Central, which opened at 93½, advanced to 94, and fell to 91¾. Lake Shore very active.

Purchase of Bonds.

The total amount of offerings for the purchase of one million of bonds by the Government to-day was $5,034,040 at prices ranging from 115·96@116·59; a majority of the bids were below 116.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@7 per cent. Gold, 130½. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 120; do. 1864, do., 119½; do. 1865, do., 119⅝; do. do., new, 117⅝; do. 1867, 117⅞; do. 1868, 117⅞; 10-40s, 108⅛. Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 52; Cumberland preferred, 28¾; New York Central, 192½; Erie, 31½; Reading, 96⅞; Hudson River, 174½; Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 106; Western Union Telegraph, 35⅝.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold at 28½ for middling uplands. Flour; sales of 9600 barrels; State and Western are without decided change; Southern quiet and California nominal. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers. Corn declined 1@2c.; sales of 53,000 bushels mixed Western at 96c.@$1 for unsound; and $1·01@1·04 for sound. Oats dull and heavy; new Southern and Western, 60@63. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $30·62@30·75; prime, $25·50@26·00. Lard dull; tierces, 17¾@17¾. Whisky quiet; free $1·21½.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Zouaves for the Pope—Meeting of Victor Emanuel and Franz Joseph—The Imprisoned Fenians—Reassembling of the Spanish Cortes.

FROM EUROPE.

The Imprisoned Fenians.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Mr. Gladstone has written a long letter to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association on the subject of the course of the Government towards the imprisoned Fenians. He says the members of the Government have carefully considered any memorials for the release of political prisoners which have been presented from time to time, and have unanimously decided that such release would be contrary to their duty as guardians of the public security and peace.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—The sessions of the Cortes have been resumed. A resolution thanking the army for its efforts in quelling the recent Republican insurrection was unanimously adopted yesterday.

The French National Guard.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—It is rumored that the National Guard will be reorganized at once.

Financial Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France was made public to-day. The amount of bullion is 6,000,000 of francs greater than last week.

Meeting of Monarchs.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The rumors that the Emperor Franz Josef of Austria and King Victor Emanuel of Italy will soon have an interview are increasing.

Papal Zouaves.

ROME, Oct. 21.—Ninety-six recruits for the Papal army arrived here from Canada yesterday.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 21—11 A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 81¾; of 1865, old, 81¾; of 1867, 83¾; 10-40s, 76¼. Erie Railroad, 22¾; Illinois Central, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—11 A. M.—Cotton closed quiet. Uplands, 12½@12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Red Western wheat, 9s. 6d.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 71f. 27c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 21—1 P. M.—5-20s of 1867, 83¾; Erie Railroad, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—1 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet; Pork firm at 110s.; Lard heavy at 71s.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Senatorship Not Yet Settled—Another Day's Balloting—Johnson Gains Ground.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 21.—The excitement here during last night and to-day has been very great. A heavy pressure is being brought to bear on scattering members. The interest in the contest is unabated. The galleries were again thronged to-day.

Both houses met in joint Assembly at 12 M., and proceeded to ballot for United States Senator, with the following result:—

FIRST BALLOT.

Johnson	48
Etheridge	26
Scattering	32

Speaker Perkins, of the House, and Thomas, of the Senate, who have heretofore voted against Johnson both voted for him on this ballot.

SECOND BALLOT.

Johnson	45
Etheridge	28
Scattering	30

THIRD BALLOT.

Johnson	48
Etheridge	29
Scattering	26

FOURTH BALLOT.

Johnson	48
Etheridge	31
Scattering	24

Amidst the wildest excitement both houses adjourned until to-morrow. Johnson's friends are confident of his election to-morrow, notwithstanding the rise in Etheridge stock on the last two ballots.

FROM THE STATE.

The Trotting Season at Williamsport.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 21.—This morning the race for $5000, continued from last evening, was won by the sorrel mare Idol, of New York, in 2:35½, which earns her $2500; second horse, Locust, $1250; third, Fanny Allen, $750; and fourth, Mary, $500. Four additional heats were run for the 2:42 race, for a purse of $1500, also continued, and was won by chestnut gelding Tom Keller, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 2:33¼. Anthracite being second, and No Name third. This afternoon the great contest between Goldsmith Maid and American Girl for $7000 takes place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

Lieutenant Chency is ordered to special signal duty at Washington. Surgeon Addison Hudson is detached from duty at Mound City, Illinois, and ordered to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon D. R. Bannon who goes to Mound City.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	91½	West. Union Tele.	36⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	51½	Toledo & Wabash R.	66⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R com	69⅛
Mich. S. R.	93⅝	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	82⅜
Clev. and Pitts. R.	97½	Adams Express	57⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	71⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	29½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84	United States	57½
Chi. and R. I. R.	106½	Gold	130⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	84¾	Market irregular.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	58⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 Pa 6s, W L Cp. lots	100	100 sh Reading R. c.	48·56
51 sh Minehill R. is	53	100 do.	48·56
57 sh Leh Val. allot.	52¾	100 do. rg.	48·56
147 sh Locust Mt.	45	100 do. c.	48·56
100 sh Penna R.	56	500 do. is.	48·55
100 sh Read R. rg.	48·44	1000 do. rg.	48·55
200 do. is.	48·56	100 do.	48·56
100 do.	48⅝	600 do. rg.	48·56
500 do. 30 dwn. sail.	48⅝	300 do. s60 dwn.	48·56
100 do. b30.	48⅝	100 do.	48⅝
400 do. is.	48⅝	100 do. 2d.	48⅝
100 do. rg.	48⅝	100 do.	48⅝
200 do.	48·56		

SECOND BOARD.

$3500 N Penna 7s.	89	200 sh Reading.	48·44
$15000 Ph & E 7s. b60.	82½	100 do. c.	48⅜
5 sh Penna R.	56	100 do. 30 dis.	48·44
6 do.	56	3 sh Cam & A R.	119½
2 do.	56	5 do.	119¾
1 sh Leh V R.	52¾	50 sh N Pa R.	37
2 do.	52¾	50 do.	37

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FIFTH EDIT